HIGH COURT ORISSA

JULY 1948 JULY 2023

RECORD ROOM DIGITIZATION CENTRE HIGH COURT OF ORISSA

Centre for Judicial Archives

The Journey of a Glorious Year

HIGH COURT ORISSA

JULY 1948 75 JULY 2023

RECORD ROOM DIGITIZATION CENTRE
HIGH COURT OF ORISSA

Centre for Judicial Archives

The Journey of a Glorious Year

Centre for Judicial Archives

An archives is not only the repository of the documentary heritage of an institution, but also its collective memory and passive witness of its historical past. Therefore archiving the records of historical value and administrative importance should be one of the primary objectives of an institution. An archives on the one hand facilitates transparency and efficiency in administration and on the other hand provides deep insight to the history. The International Council of Archives defines archives as "the documentary product of human activity retained for their long-term value. They come in a range of formats – written, photographic, audio-visual – in digital or analogue form. Therefore, archives are a real-time reflection of the activity of individuals and organizations, and they provide a direct view of past events.

The need to store important documents that prove rights and responsibilities has been around for more than 2500 years. As early as 13th century, King Philip IV of France realized archiving is such an important institution that, he created the archives of the Kingdom, called the Treasury of The Charters and parliamentary records. In India, the tradition of preserving records in royal households, temples and monasteries were there from a very long time. The best example of record keeping tradition in Odisha was *Madalapanji* or the Puri Jagannath temple chronicle which were used to be written on year to year basis since the time of Rama Chandra Dev I in the sixteenth century. Being written by the '*Deul Karan*' or temple clerk they were happily preserved for centuries which many British and Indian historians have used as source materials for writing the history of Odisha. Besides, all princely states in Odisha had also compiled their family lineage (*Vansabali*), which mentions some of the contemporary events.

Though modern method of systematic record keeping in India began with the administration of East India Company, who preserved the official records for administrative and legal purposes, their records room had no feature of modern archival system. There was also limited scope of consulting those records by the scholars and historians due to restrictive policy of the colonial government. The modern concept of archives began only in post-independent era with growing emphasis on writing the authentic history of India. Therefore initially preserved for legal purposes, archived documents have gradually become an essential source of information for historians. Moreover in an era of increasing enthusiasm for revisiting the past by exploring more materials from old records, the need of proper preservation of historical records and their collation and sifting is the paramount importance of the hour. This objective can be achieved with a proper archival system where records of historical importance are not only preserved scientifically but also their dissemination and sharing of information may get the utmost priority. Keeping this fact in mind, many governments along with private educational institutions and corporate houses in India have started building up their own archives and write their own official history.

However, though the court records in India constitutes a very important component of source materials to history, in the absence of proper archiving policy and facility; they had very limited use so far by the scholars and historians. Since they do not come under the purview of government's Archival Policy Resolution, 1972 and Public Record Act, 1993, these records are not being transferred to government archives for permanent preservation and consultation unlike other government records. Therefore, the setting up of the Centre for Judicial Archives by the High court of Orissa is a historic step which has thrown open all its fragile records to the public for consultation. It is therefore the first Judicial Archives in India.

Since the modern judicial system in Odisha started with the annexation of Odisha in different phases from the second half of the eighteenth century, both the High Court of Orissa and different district courts have left with us millions of invaluable court cases and documents which not only require archiving but also consultation for reconstructing the judicial and legal history of Odisha. Having realized the importance of these records for their potential use, Dr Justice S. Muralidhar, Chief Justice , High Court of Orissa mooted the idea of setting up a judicial archives consisting of all fragile records of courts till 1950.

This idea occurred to him in 2021, when he was on a visit to the District Court of Ganjam, Berhampur. The District Court of Ganjam was the proud repository of about 30,000 old records of 19th century which can be dated back to 1814. Subsequently, he was also apprised that many other district courts of Odisha such as Cuttack, Balasore, Keonjhar, Balangir, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal have also collections of many records of 19th century which though are fragile but are in a reasonably readable condition. Besides, the High Court of Orissa, apart from its erstwhile Sadr Diwani and Sadr Nizamat Adalat records of 19th century which can be dated back to 1813, also include about 15,000 records of Calcutta, Patna, Madras and Central Province's records which before 1948 were the appellate courts of the district/session courts of Odisha. This bulk of documentary heritages inspired the Hon'ble Chief Justice to embark upon a mega judicial history project which constituted setting up of judicial archives for preserving these records, upgrading the Museum of Justice and writing the judicial history of Odisha.

In pursuance of this ambitious scheme, the Hon'ble chief justice of the High Court in a letter dated 25 March 2022 to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha solicited his kind cooperation and support in preserving this treasure trove of the state which would provide deep insight to the judicial history of Odisha. Reciprocating his request in his D.O. letter dated 2 April 2022, Shri Naveen Pattnaik, the Hon'ble chief Minister assured his extended support to this mega project as preserving the heritage and history of Odisha is one of the government's stated priorities. The Centre for Judicial archives is an offshoot of this mega project

Centre for Judicial Archives – The Beginning

It was set up on 1 May 2022 vide Home Department's notification no. 14386 dated 1st May 2022 in the newly constructed Records Room Digitization Centre (RRDC) Building, one of the annex buildings of the High Court dedicated for the storage of records and their digitization. For a modest beginning of the centre, the Government of Odisha sanctioned following seven posts vide Home Department's notification no 14380 dated 1 May 2022. They are as below:

Sr.	Name of the post	No of posts
1.	Director cum Officer on Special Duty, Archives	1
2	Consultant (History)	1
3	Consultant (Law)	1
4	Law Researchers (History)	2
5	Law Researchers (Law)	2

In pursuance of above notification Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra, the former Deputy Director of National Archives of India was nominated as Director cum Officer on Special Duty who resumed charges on 10 May 2022. Subsequently, Dr Bijoy Kumar Mohapatra and Prof Basanta Kumar Mallik were selected as Consultant (Law) and Consultant (History) while Smt Tanuja Meghamala and Sri Rahul Vikram Pathy were selected as Law Researcher (Law) and Smt Prangya Pramita Nayak as Law Researcher (History).

Objectives of Centre for Judicial Archives, High Court of Orissa

The Centre was established with the following objectives to perform:

Preserving and archiving the old and fragile records of High Court and other district courts of Odisha up to 1950.

Acquisition of fragile records from High Court and other District Courts of Odisha, their proper arrangement, scientific preservation, cataloguing, publication and digitization of those records

Allowing access of records to Research Scholars, officials and public by facilitating their consultation online and offline.

Compilation of judicial history of Odisha by engaging a group of law researchers and historians under the supervision of Director cum OSD of the archives and similar such projects on continuation basis from time to time.

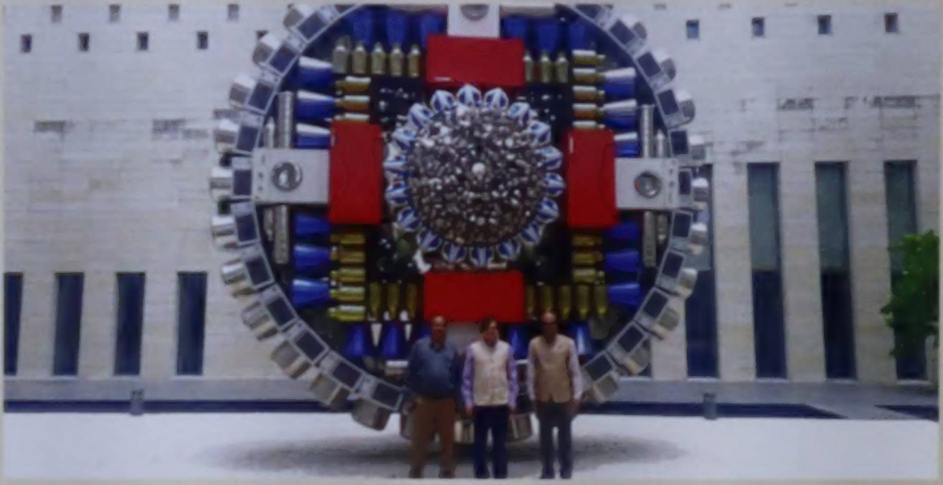
Stimulating academic and research activities through symposia, seminar, research works in history, archives and law and publication of academic journals and matters pertaining to archives, judicial history and records on sharing basis with other academic and archival institutions of Odisha and across the country.

Administrative supervision, overseeing the upgradation and expansion of Museum of Justice, formerly known as High Court Museum functioning since 2017.

Overseeing and advising the functioning of Records Rooms of all 29 district courts of Odisha.

The entire work of preservation of archival records and upgrading the museum was entrusted to Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) of Odisha Chapter. But before the process of agreement with INTACH was finalized, Dr Justice S. Muralidhar, the Chief Justice desired to lead a team consisting of His Lordship, Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra, Director cum OSD, Centre for Judicial Archives to visit some leading museums, archives and libraries in India to get an insight about their preservation, up keeping of records and digitization system for their possible adaptation here. Accordingly they visited Indian Museum, Victoria Memorial Museum and Police Museum, Kolkata, Bihar and Patna Museum and Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna and Roja Mutthaiya Library and Government Museum in Chennai. That apart both Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra had also visited National Archives of India, Delhi Archives and National Museum in Delhi. The visit to these institutions provided them deep insight about preservation and digitization system of records and showcasing system of gallery for the museum.

(Khuda Baksh Library, Patna)



(Patna Museum, Patna)

Calcutta Police then – The Departments
THANAS
ARMED POLICE
DETEC
DEPART

(Police Museum, Kolkata)

(Institute for Social Sciences, Calcutta)

(Asiatic Society, Calcutta)

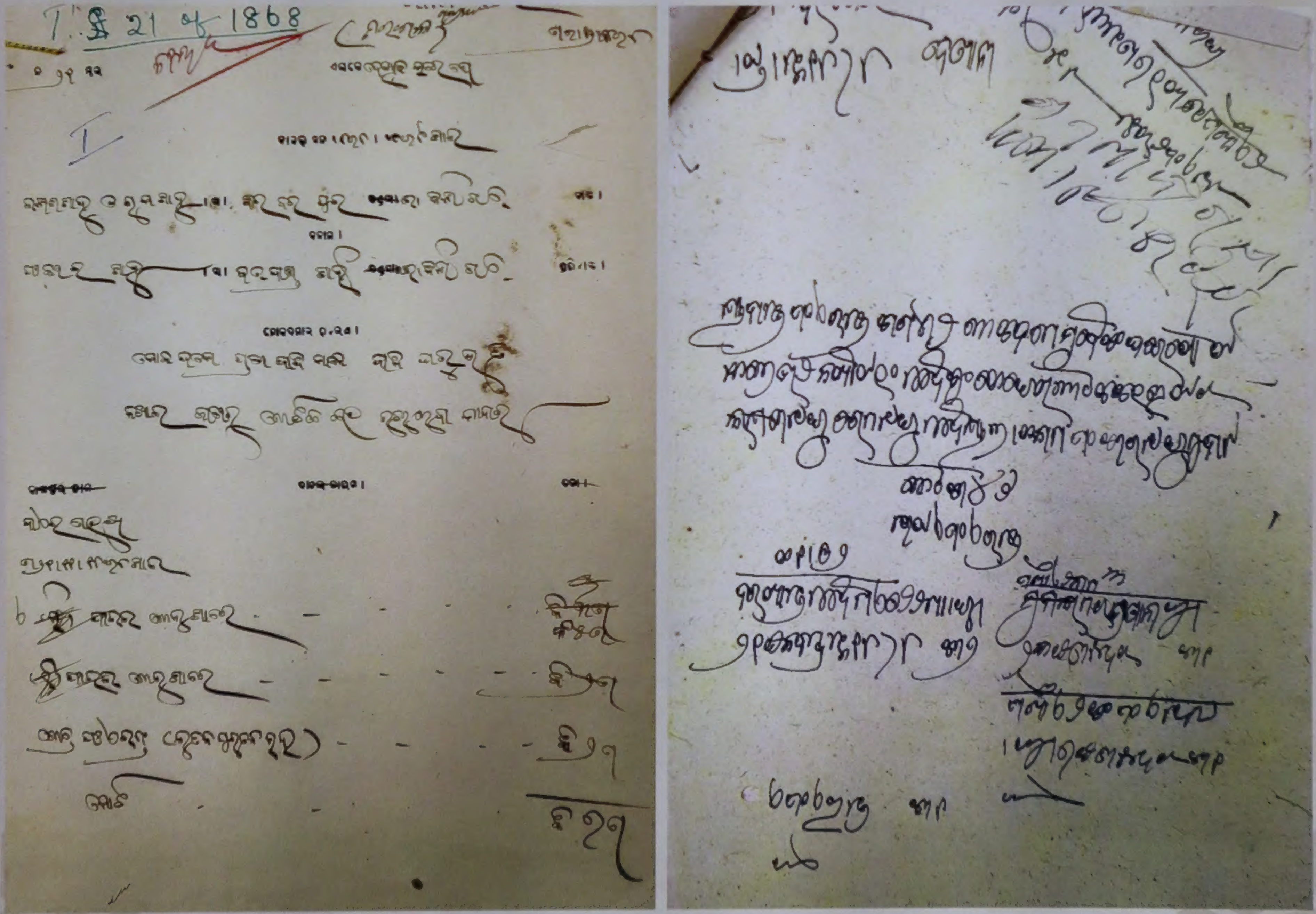
(National Archives of India, New Delhi)

Visits to different District Courts of Odisha

Besides, Dr. Lalatendu Das Mohapatra also visited some of the old district and session courts such as Berhampur, Aska, Bhadrak, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Puri and Dhenkanal to locate antique articles and fragile records of those courts which could be transferred to the Centre for Judicial Archives. In that process about fifty antique items, besides a few of the oldest records in the record room of each court were located and shortlisted.

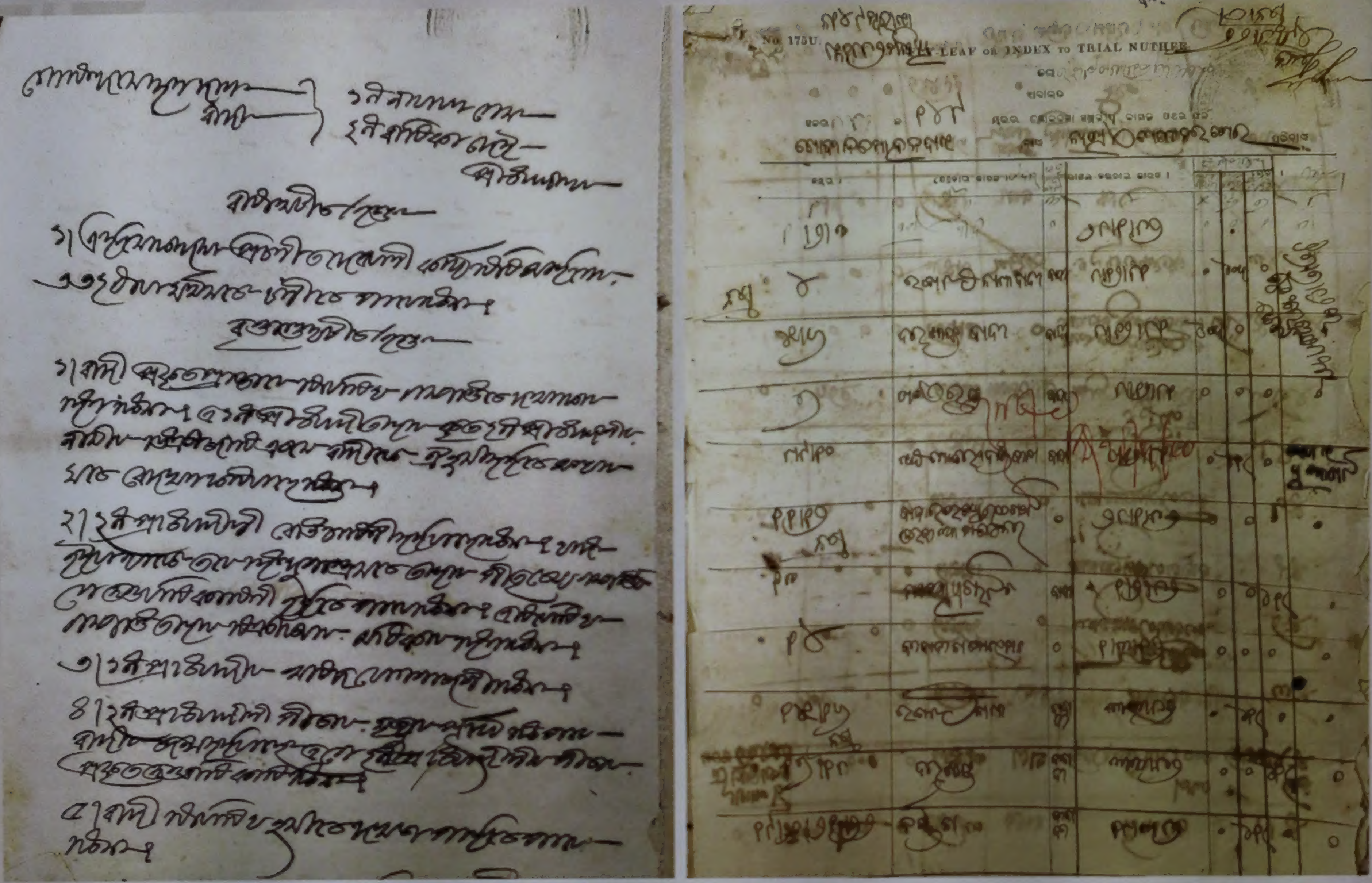
(Antique items received)

Some of Old Records received from different Districts of Odisha

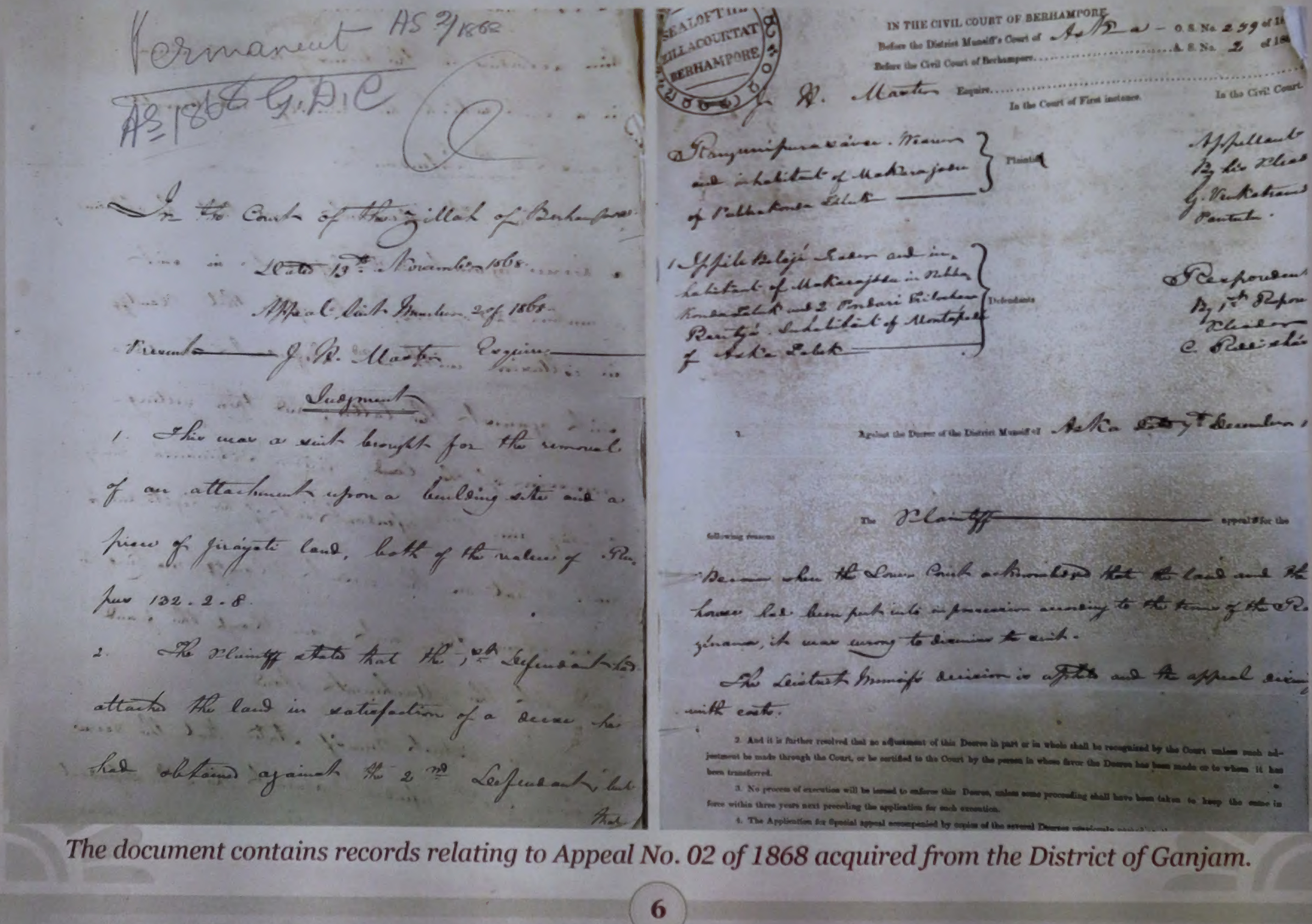


T. S 21 of 1868

The document contains records relating to T.S. no. 21 of 1868 acquired from the District of Keonjhar.



The document contains records relating to Mokadamma No. 149 of 1882 acquired from the District of Balasore.



Permanent AS 2/1868

~~AS 1868~~ G.D.C

In the Court of the Zillah of Berhampore

Dated 19th November 1868.

Appeal Suit Number 2 of 1868

Present — J. R. Master Esquire

Judgment

1. This was a suit brought for the removal of an attachment upon a building site and a piece of jirayati land, both of the value of Rupees 132.2.8.

2. The Plaintiff states that the 1st Defendant had attached the land in satisfaction of a decree he had obtained against the 2nd Defendant but that

---

IN THE CIVIL COURT OF BERHAMPORE

Before the District Munsiff's Court of Aska — O. S. No. 259 of 18

Before the Civil Court of Berhampore …………… A. S. No. 2 of 18

J. R. Master Esquire

In the Court of First instance. In the Civil Court.

[illegible] Weaver and inhabitant of [illegible] of [illegible] Taluk — Plaintiff — Appellant By his Pleader G. Venkatrama Pantulu.

1 [illegible] Balaji [illegible] and inhabitant of [illegible] Taluk and 2 [illegible] inhabitant of [illegible] of Aska Taluk — Defendants — Respondent By 1st Respondent Pleader C. [illegible]

2. Against the Decree of the District Munsiff of Aska dated 7th December

The Plaintiff appeals for the following reasons

Because when the Lower Court acknowledged that the land and the house had been put into in possession according to the terms of the Razinama, it was wrong to dismiss the suit.

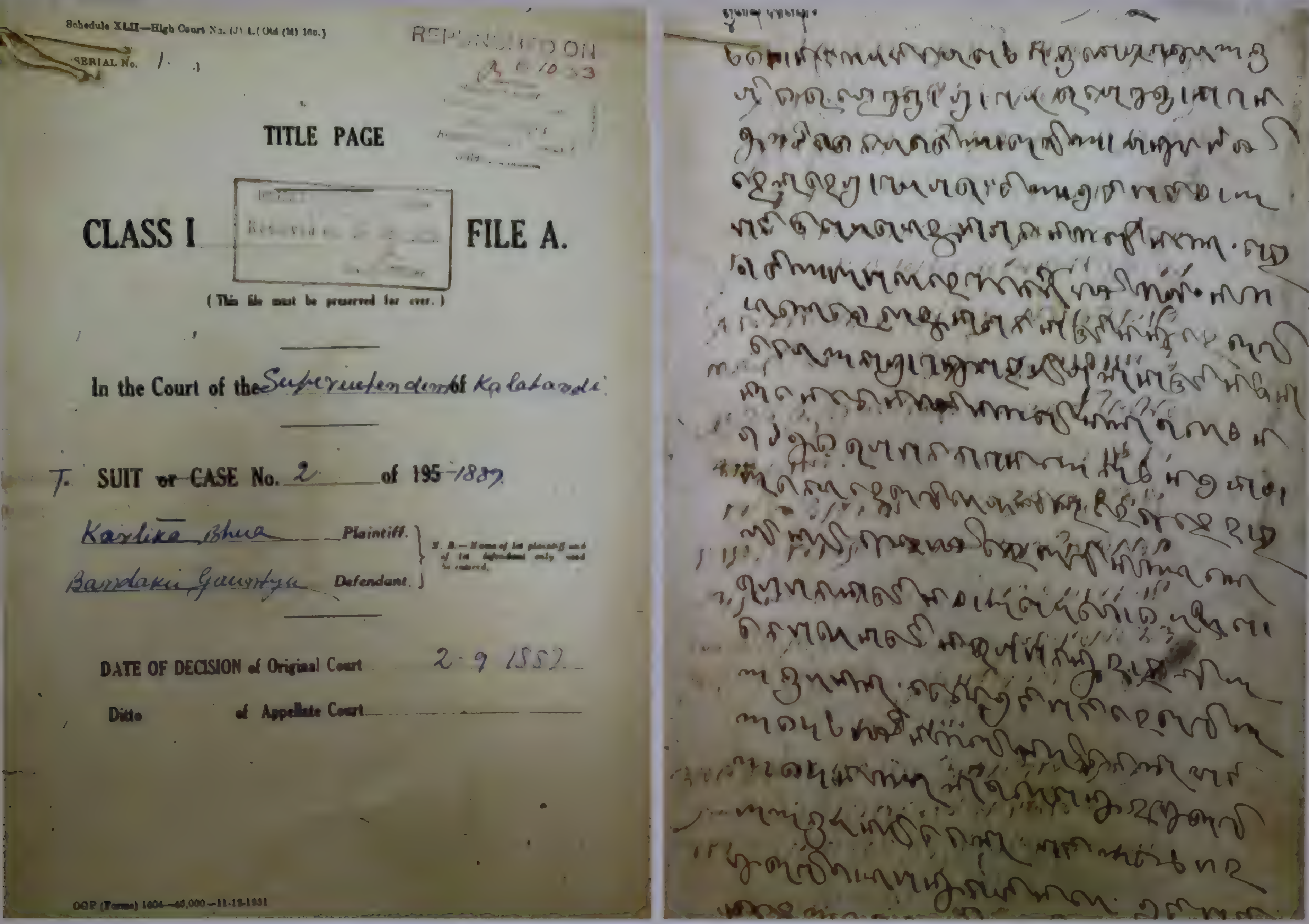
The District Munsif's decision is affirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs.

2. And it is further resolved that no adjustment of this Decree in part or in whole shall be recognized by the Court unless such adjustment be made through the Court, or be certified to the Court by the person in whose favor the Decree has been made or to whom it has been transferred.

3. No process of execution will be issued to enforce this Decree, unless some proceeding shall have been taken to keep the same in force within three years next preceding the application for such execution.

4. The Application for Special appeal accompanied by copies of the several Decrees

The document contains records relating to Appeal No. 02 of 1868 acquired from the District of Ganjam.



Schedule XLII—High Court No. (J) L. (Old (M) 160.)

SERIAL No. 1.

TITLE PAGE

CLASS I FILE A.

(This file must be preserved for ever.)

In the Court of the Superintendent of Kalahandi

T. SUIT ~~or CASE~~ No. 2 of ~~195~~ 1887

Kartika Bhua Plaintiff.

Bandaki Gauntya Defendant.

N. B.—Name of 1st plaintiff and of 1st defendant only need be entered.

DATE OF DECISION of Original Court 2-9 1887

Ditto of Appellate Court

OGP (Forms) 1004—40,000—11-12-1951

The document contains records relating to T.S. No. 02 of 1887 acquired from the District of Kalahandi.

Since acquisition, preservation, digitization and cataloguing of records are the four basic principles of archival system, the centre immediately after its inception has taken up these steps on a priority basis.

Acquisition of records : The Centre in its original repository had 14,271 records, out of which 11,217 were civil and 3054 criminal cases (1813-1950). The earlier records pertaining to Sadr Diwani Adalat and Sadr Nizamat Adalat belong to Bengal, Madras and Central Provinces. Subsequently on 15 July 2022, 1999 files preserved in the Museum of Justice were transferred to its custody. Thereafter 3606 files from the judgeships of Sundergarh, Balangir, Puri, Keonjhar, Balasore, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi have been added to the collection. Besides, 31,432 files of District Records Room, Cuttack which is also functioning in RRDC building also constitutes an important part of archival collection of Centre for Judicial Archives. Cuttack district court provides the earliest specimen of court records in Odisha which is dated back to 1808. Recently the Centre was further enriched with the acquisition of 12, 499 records from District Court, Ganjam. The Centre at present has the total strength of 63,807 archival records.

Since Persian was the official language till 1839, all the records pertaining to Sadr Diwani Adalat and Sadr Nizamat Adalat, apart from the Munsiff Court of Cuttack till 1839 are exclusively in Persian language. In 1839, by the order of the government, English and vernaculars were also used in Court. Therefore after 1839, Persian along with English and other vernacular languages such as Odia, Bengali and Telugu are found to have been used in the court documents. Balasore appears to be the first district court which made good use of the order of the government by producing all arjees in Odia after 1839. Besides, Odia was also used frequently in the courts of the princely states such as Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Patnagarh in the 19th century. By the end of the 19th century, both Odia and English have totally replaced Persian in almost all the courts in Odisha.

FRAGILE RECORD
1st MUNSIF COURT
CUTTACK
YEAR
1876 TO 1894
FRAGILE RECORDS
1st MUNSIF COURT
CUTTACK
YEAR
1895 TO 1907
FRAGILE RECORDS
1st MUNSIF COURT
CUTTACK
YEAR
1908 TO 1922
BUNDLE-1
BUNDLE 2
Bundle-03
BUNDLE-6
BUNDLE 20
BUNDLE 8
BUNDLE 10
BUNDLE 11
BUNDLE 12
BUNDLE 13
BUNDLE 14
BUNDLE 15
BUNDLE-16
BUNDLE 17
BUNDLE-18
BUNDLE 19
BALASORE
GANJAM

(Fragile Record Room of District Courts at RRDC)

Cataloguing of records : Before setting up of the archives, there appears to have no catalogue of records either in the High Court or in the district courts. Since cataloguing of records is necessary for retrieval of information, the Centre has so far made provisional cataloguing of 14,344 files which includes the records of Sadr Dewani Adalat, Second Appeal, First Appeal, Civil Revision and High Court Museum etc. In the provisional catalogue, case no with date, name of the parties, no of pages, languages used and overall condition of records are mentioned which may be as good as check list of records.

Provisional Catalouging

SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

BUNDLE No:01, (YEAR-1814 to 1833)

Sr.	Case No	Year	Date of Disposal	Subject	Pages	Physical Condition	Remarks
1	Appeal No:768	1814	06.01.1815	Achhut Kishan Tirtha Swami -Versus- Ramparam Sundar Swami	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
2	Appeal No:1024 (Display Table)	1814	10.05.1815	Mahant Narayan Das Pauper -Versus- Mahant Brindaban Das	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English, Persian and Bengali. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
3	Appeal No.05	1815	06.01.1817	Panadhar Chowdhury -Versus- Collector of Cuttack & Radhamadhab Banarjea.	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
4	Appeal No........	1824	12.04.1824	Lakshminarayan Banarjea and others -Versus- Madhusudan Banarjea & Others.	A4-1. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language-English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

SECOND APPEAL

BUNDLE No:03, (YEAR-1863-1885)

Sr.	Case No	Year	Date of Disposal	Subject	Pages	Physical Condition	Remarks
1	Special Appeal No.443-A	1863	01.02.1864	Rama Chandra Das Goseaji -Versus- Sree Narayan Mardaraj Dev	A4-10.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
2	Special Appeal No.443-B	1863	01.02.1864	Maguni Padhi & 4 others -Versus- Brundabana Polo	A4-14.	Brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
3	Special Appeal No.957	1863	02.03.1864	Ramnath Ray Chaudhury -Versus- Basu Naik	A4-02.	Too Brittle	Language- English and Persian. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.
4	Second Appeal No. 2255	1880	17.04.1882	Kanhaiyalal Pandit -Versus- Maharaja Padmalabh Deo	A4-18. No. of Legal Size Pages cannot be ascertained	Too brittle.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available.

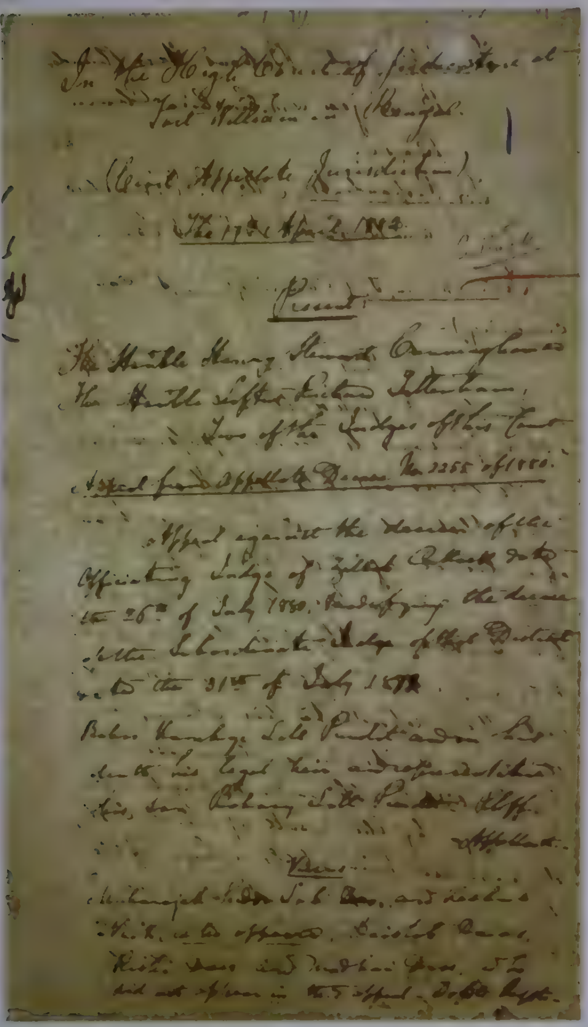
BENGAL HIGH COURT

APPEAL FROM APPELLATE DECREE/SECOND APPEAL

BUNDLE No:08, (YEAR-1872, 1873,1874,1875 & 1876)

Sr.	Case No	Year	Date of Disposal	Subject	Pages	Physical Condition	Remarks
1	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 793	1872	16.09.1874	Gopal Dhal -Versus- Harikrishna Das	A4- 27. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English and Odia. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)
2	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 1388	1872	15.06.1876	Maharana Adhiranee Narain Kumari -Versus- Srimati Rani Sonamali Patmahadei	A4- 30. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)
3	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 433	1875	19.04.1876	Dwarkaram Bhuggat -Versus- Mahant Ramkrishna Ramanuj Das	A4- 06.	Too brittle.	Language- English. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)
4	Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 753	1873	12.03.1874	Bansidhar Das -Versus- Bhagwan Das	A4- 36. No. of legal size pages cannot be ascertained.	Too brittle and worm eaten.	Language- English and Odia. Legal size papers folded and joined with more than one page. Subject not mentioned only party names available. (Bengal High Court)

Some of the Catalogued Judgments of 19th Century



In the High Court of Judicature at
Fort William in Bengal.

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction)

The 7th April 1882.

Present:

The Hon'ble Henry Stewart Cunningham
The Hon'ble [illegible] Richard Tottenham,
Two of the Judges of this Court

Appeal from Appellate Decree No. 2255 of 1880.

Appeal against the decree of the Officiating Judge of Zillah Cuttack dated the 26th of July 1880, modifying the decree of the Subordinate Judge of that District dated the 31st of July 1878.

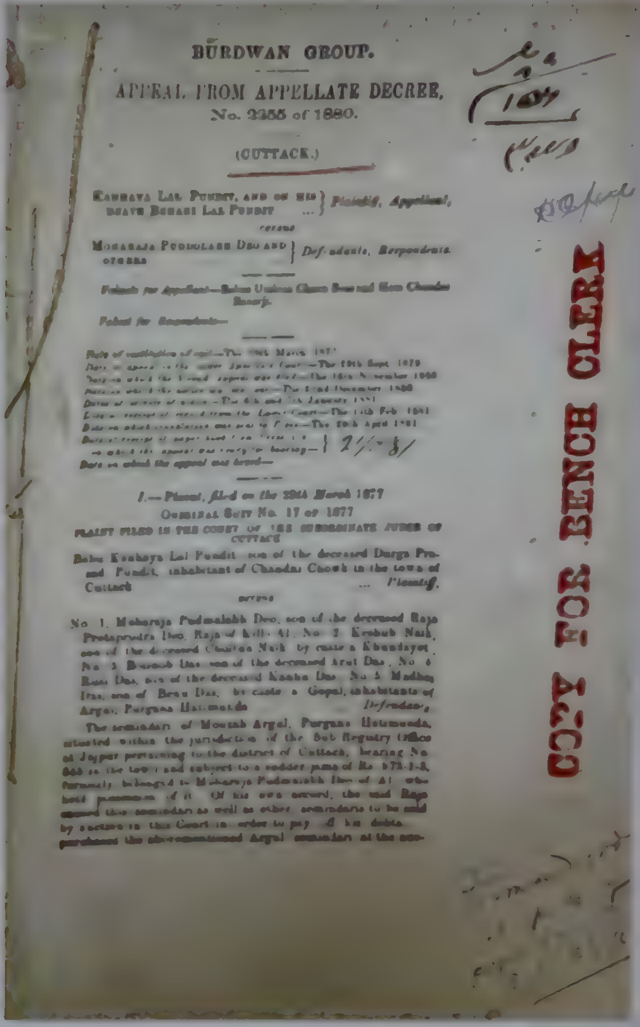
Babu Kanhya Lall Pundit and on his death his legal heir and representative his son Behary Lall Pundit Plff.

Appellant.

Versus

Maharajah [illegible] Deo, and [illegible]

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 2255 of 1880, Kanhaiyalal Pandit v. Maharaja Padmalabh Deo, Date of Judgment- 7th April 1882



BURDWAN GROUP.

APPEAL FROM APPELLATE DECREE,
No. 2255 of 1880.

(CUTTACK.)

KANHAYA LAL PUNDIT, AND ON HIS DEATH BEHARI LAL PUNDIT ... } Plaintiff, Appellant,

versus

MAHARAJA PUDDOLABH DEO AND OTHERS } Defendants, Respondents.

Pleader for Appellant—Baboo Umbica Churn Bose and Hem Chunder Banerji.

Pleader for Respondents—

I.—Plaint, filed on the [illegible] March 1877

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 17 of 1877

PLAINT FILED IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF CUTTACK

Babu Kanhaya Lal Pundit, son of the deceased Durga Prasad Pundit, inhabitant of Chandni Chowk in the town of Cuttack ... Plaintiff.

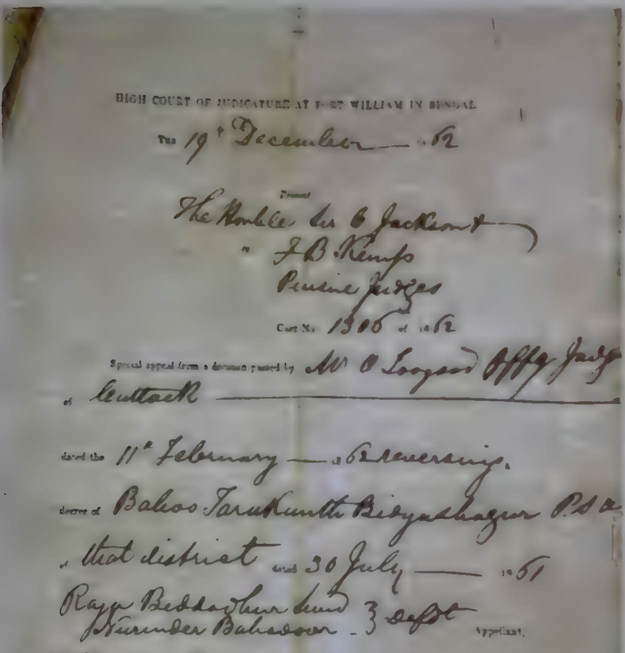
versus

No. 1. Maharaja Padmalabh Deo, son of the deceased Raja Pratapendra Deo, Raja of Killa Al; No. 2 Keshub Naik, son of the deceased Chaitan Naik, by caste a Khandayet; No. 3 Bisnoob Das, son of the deceased Arut Das; No. 4 Rasu Das, son of the deceased Kanhu Das; No. 5 Madhu Das, son of Benu Das, by caste a Gopal, inhabitants of Argul, Pergana Hatmunda ... Defendants.

The zemindari of Mouzah Argul, Pergana Hatmunda, situated within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registry Office at Jajpur pertaining to the district of Cuttack, bearing No. 646 on the towji and subject to a sudder jumma of Rs. 573-1-2, formerly belonged to Maharaja Padmanabh Deo of Al, who held possession of it. Of his own accord, the said Raja caused this zemindari as well as other zemindaris to be sold by auction in this Court in order to pay off his debts. [illegible] purchased the abovementioned Argul zemindari at the [illegible]

COPY FOR BENCH CLERK

The document contains a Judgment in matter concerning a dispute between the parties relating to the Zamindari of Argul. The Appeal was dismissed.



HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

The 19th December 1862

Present

The Hon'ble Sir C Jackson &
" F.B. Kemp
Puisne Judges

Case No. 1306 of 1862

Special appeal from a decision passed by Mr C [illegible] Offg Judge of Cuttack

dated the 11th February 1862 reversing

decree of Baboo Tarukunth Bidyasagur P.S.A.

of that district dated 30 July 1861

Raja Beddadhur Sind Nurender Bahadoor & 3 others Appellant.

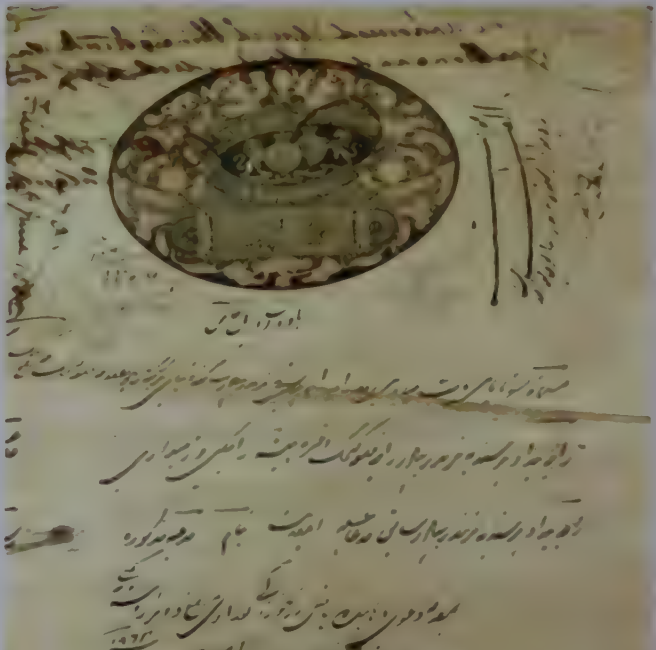
versus

Musst Sonah Byee Patmohadye Pltff Respondent.

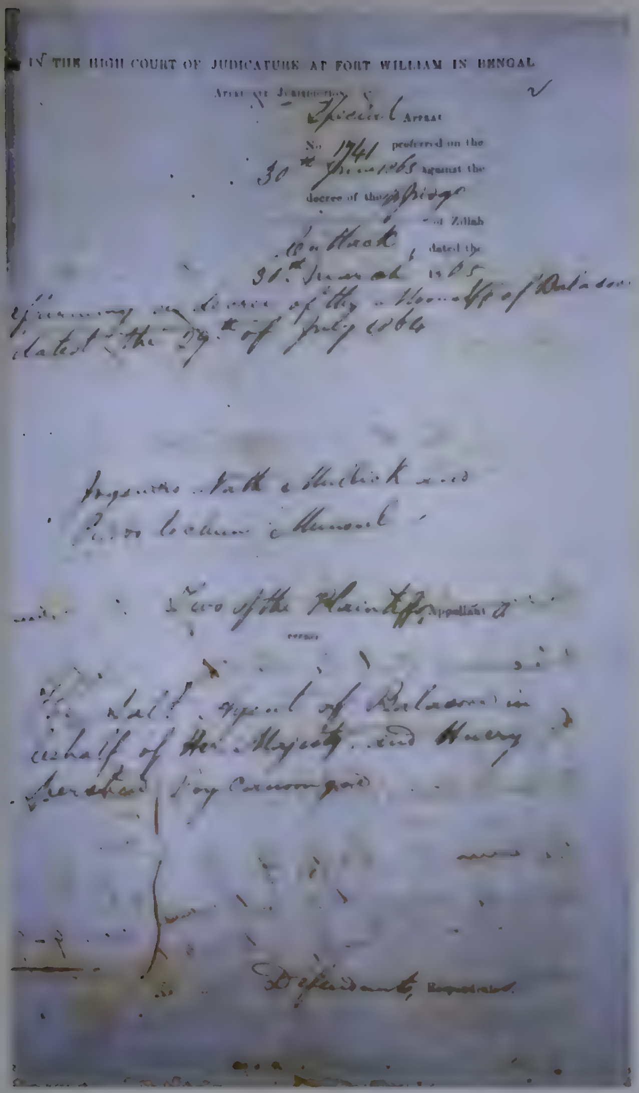
Vakeel of Appellant. Moulvee Morhammut Hossein

Vakeel of Respondent. Neelmadhub Sein.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 1306 of 1862, Raja Bidyadhar Sindh Narendra Bahadur v. Sona Bai Padmohadei, Date of Judgment- 7th April 1882



The document contains a Judgment in matter concerning a dispute being dismissed as there was no point of law in this case.



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Appellate Jurisdiction

Special Appeal

No. 1741 preferred on the

30th [illegible] 1865 against the

decree of the Judge

of Zillah

Cuttack, dated the

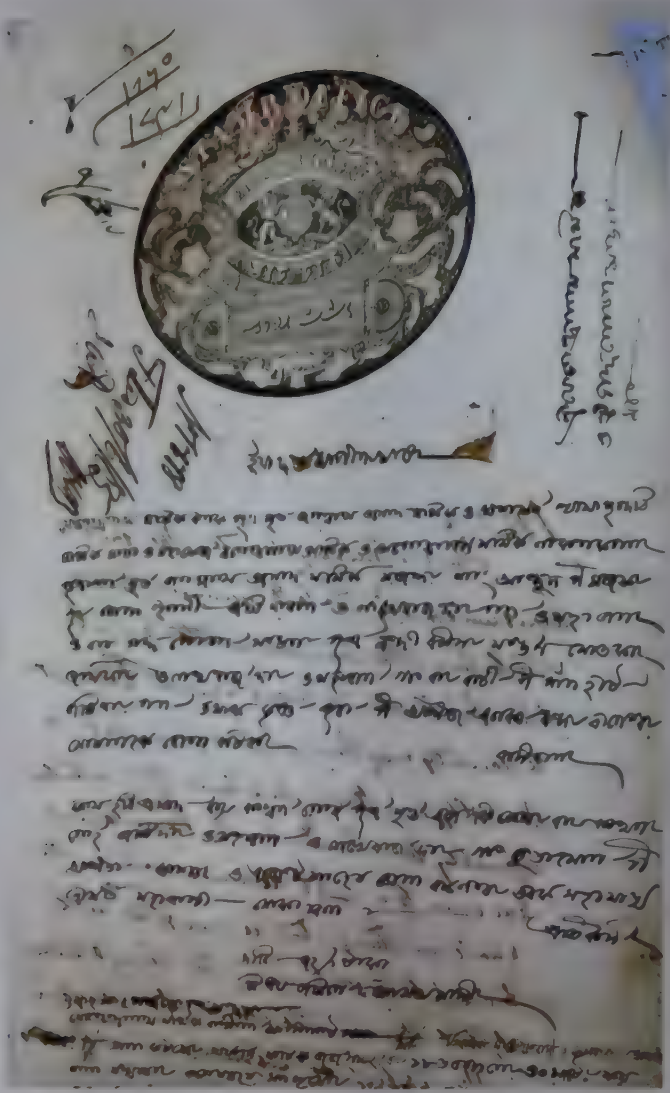
31st March 1865

Appellant

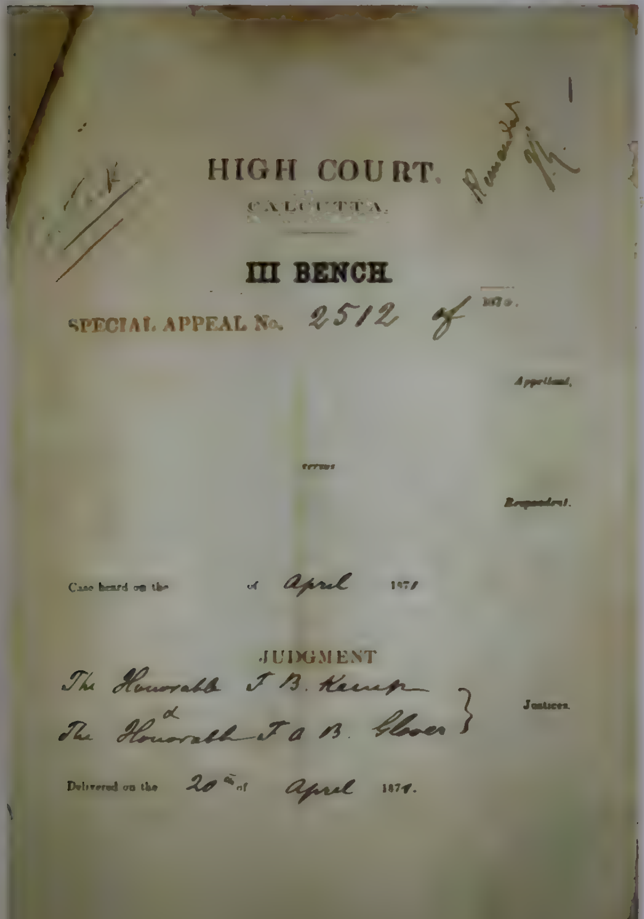
versus

Defendants, respondents.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Special Appeal No. 1741 of 1865, Jogendranath Mallick v. The Salt Agent of Balasore, Date of Judgment- 15th September 1865



The document contains a Judgment in matter concerning a boundary dispute of the appellant being dismissed.



HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA.

III BENCH.

SPECIAL APPEAL No. 2512 of 1870.

Appellant,

versus

Respondent.

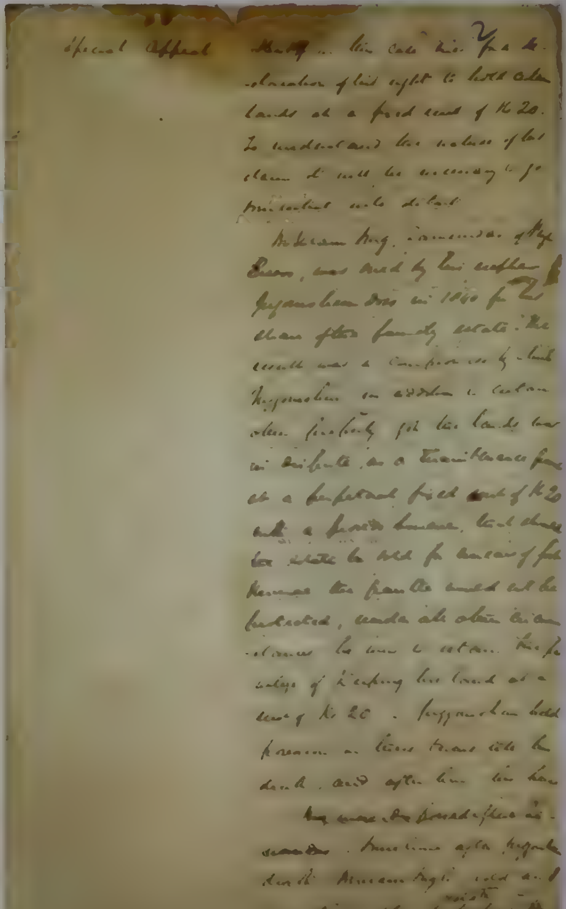
Case heard on the of April 1871

JUDGMENT

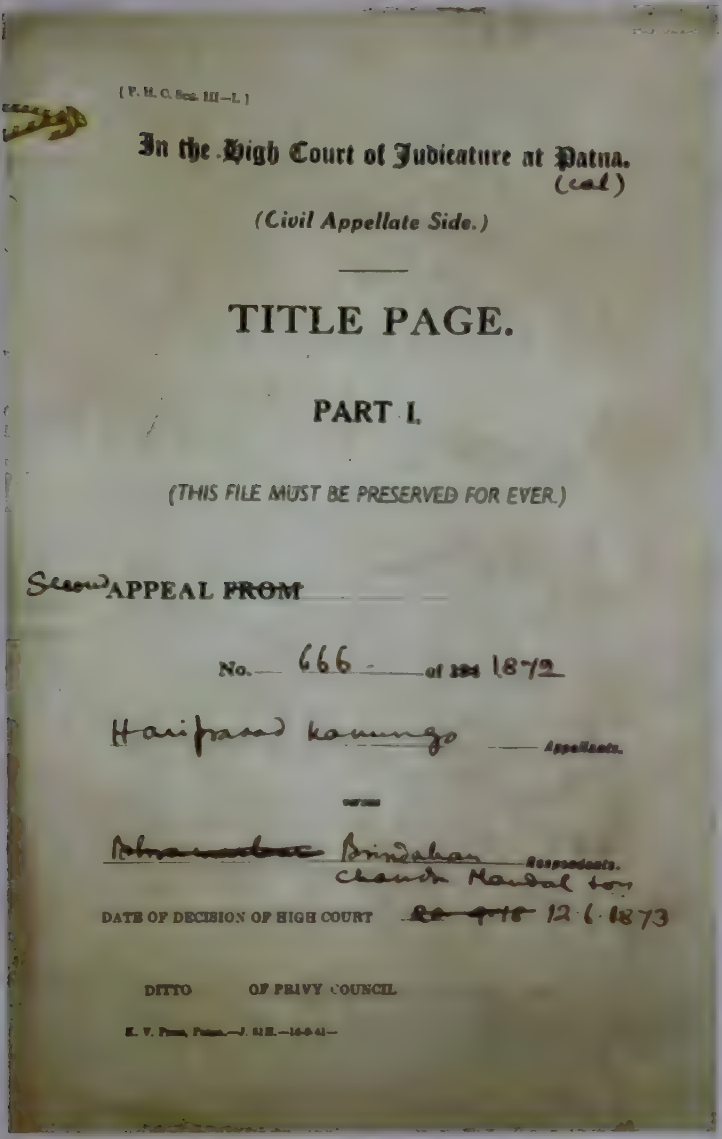
The Honorable J. B. Kemp
& The Honorable F. A. B. Glover } Justices.

Delivered on the 20th of April 1871.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Special Appeal No. 2512 of 1870, Raja Krushnachandra Chandra v. Purusottam Das, Date of Judgment- 20th April 1871



The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal against decree passed by Judge of Cuttack concerning a civil dispute.



[F. H. C. Sec. III—I.]

In the High Court of Judicature at Patna. (cal)

(Civil Appellate Side.)

TITLE PAGE.

PART I.

(THIS FILE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR EVER.)

Second APPEAL ~~FROM~~

No. 666 of ~~19~~ 1872

Haripsasad kanungo — Appellants.

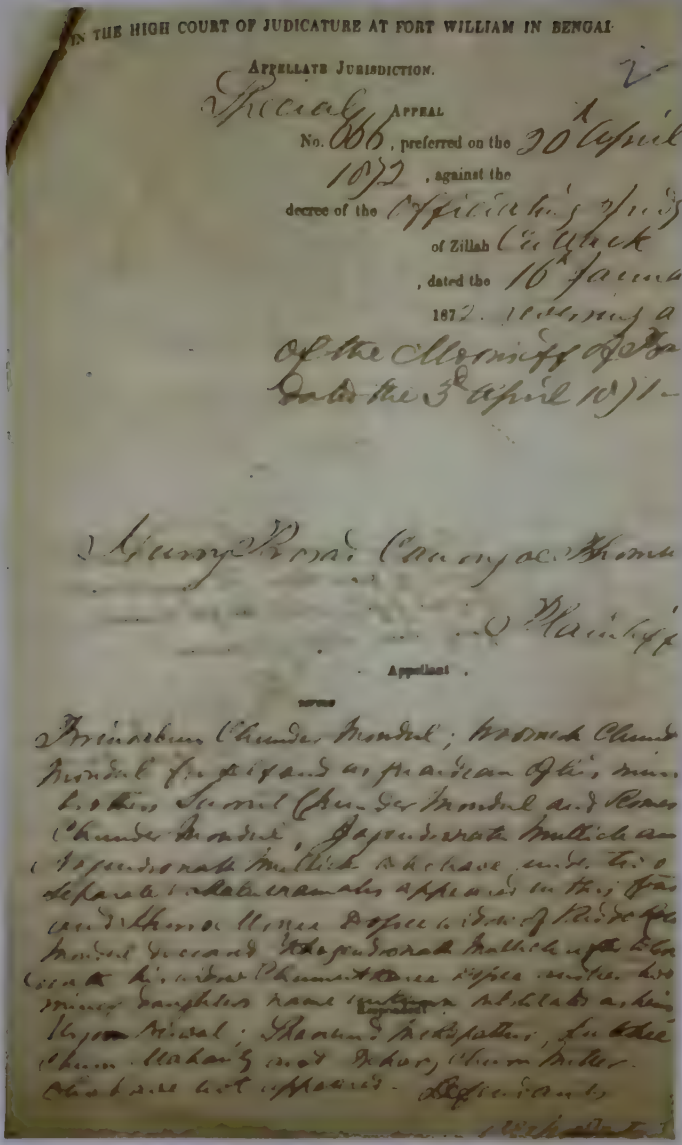
versus

Brindaban Chandr Mandal &ors Respondents.

DATE OF DECISION OF HIGH COURT 12.6.1873

DITTO OF PRIVY COUNCIL

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 666 of 1872, Hariprasad Kanungo v. Brindaban Chnadra Mondal, Date of Judgment- 12th June 1873



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Special APPEAL

No. 666, preferred on the 30th April 1872, against the decree of the Officiating Judge of Zillah Cuttack, dated the 16th January 1872, ... of the Moonsiff of ... dated the 3rd April 1871.

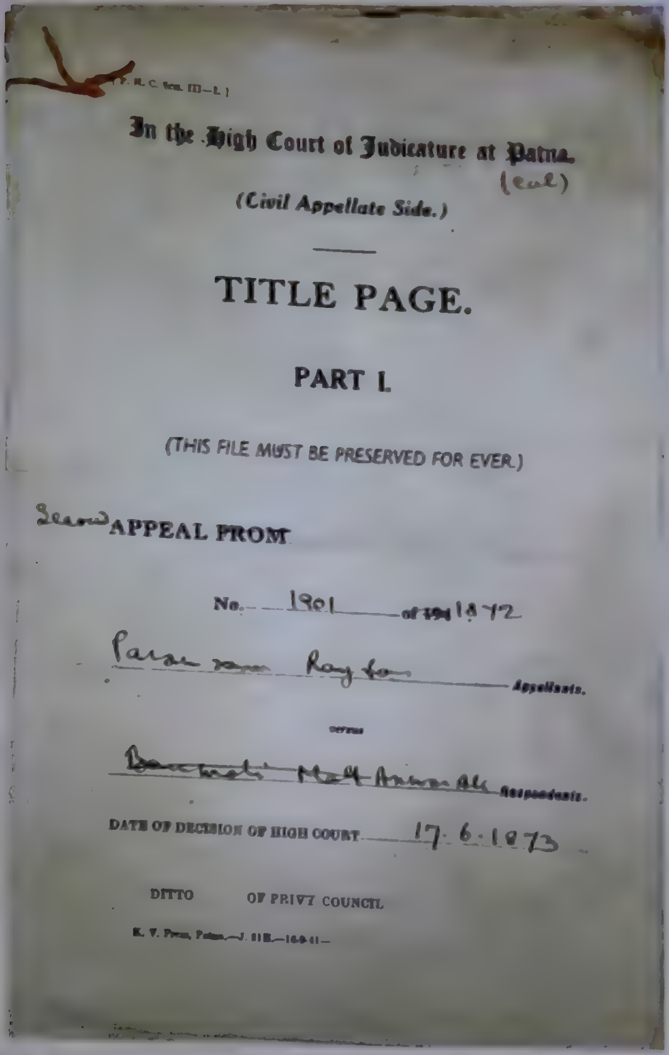
... Plaintiff

Appellant.

versus

Brindabun Chunder Mondul; ...

The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal in a matter concerning as the guardian of a minor brother of respondent. The appeal was dismissed.



[F. H. C. Sec. III—I.]

In the High Court of Judicature at Patna. (cal)

(Civil Appellate Side.)

TITLE PAGE.

PART I.

(THIS FILE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR EVER.)

Second APPEAL ~~FROM~~

No. 1901 of ~~19~~ 1872

Parsaram Ray &ors Appellants.

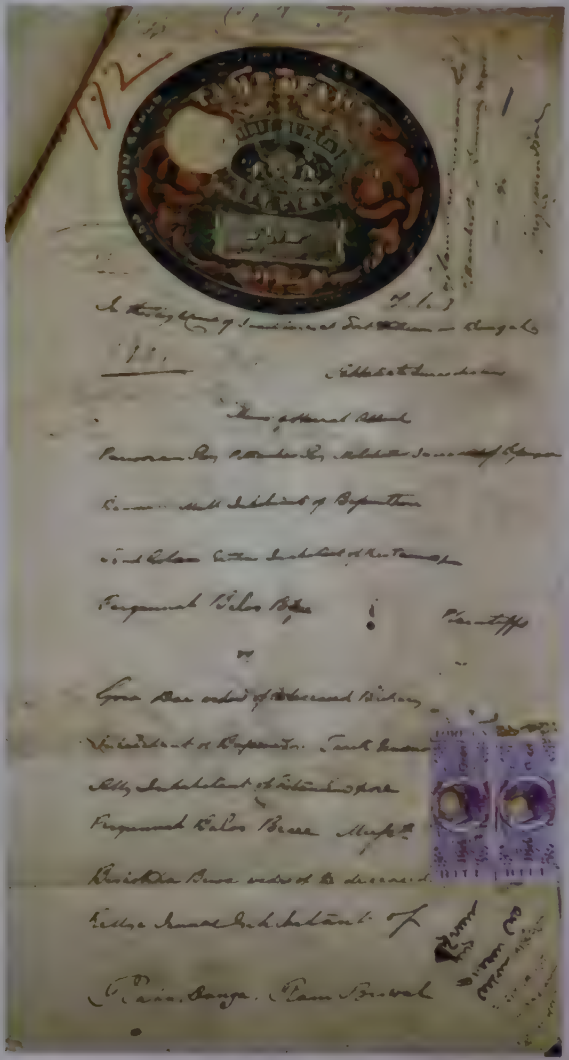
versus

~~Barkati Matt~~ Anwar Ali Respondents.

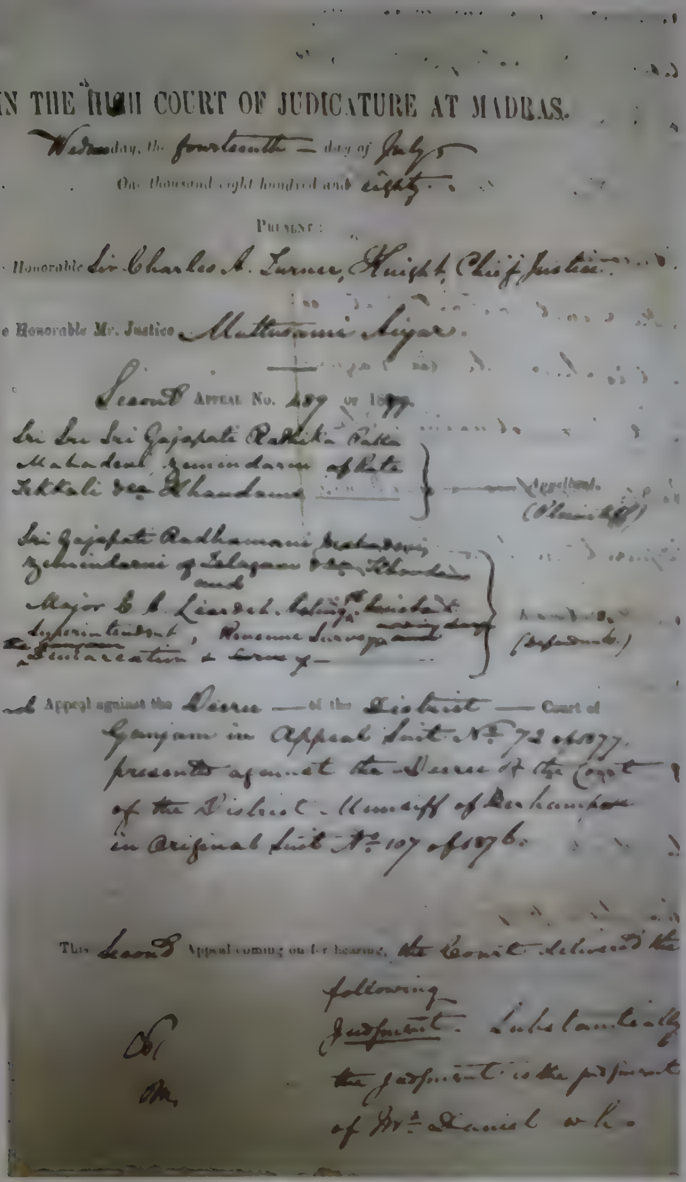
DATE OF DECISION OF HIGH COURT 17.6.1873

DITTO OF PRIVY COUNCIL

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal Second Appeal No. 1901 of 1872, Parshuram Ray v. Anwar Ali, Date of Judgment- 17th June 1873



The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal in a matter concerning a land dispute between the parties. The appeal was dismissed.



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Wednesday, the fourteenth day of July

One thousand eight hundred and eighty.

PRESENT:

Honorable Sir Charles A. Turner, Knight, Chief Justice.

Honorable Mr. Justice Muttusami Ayyar.

Second Appeal No. 489 of 1879.

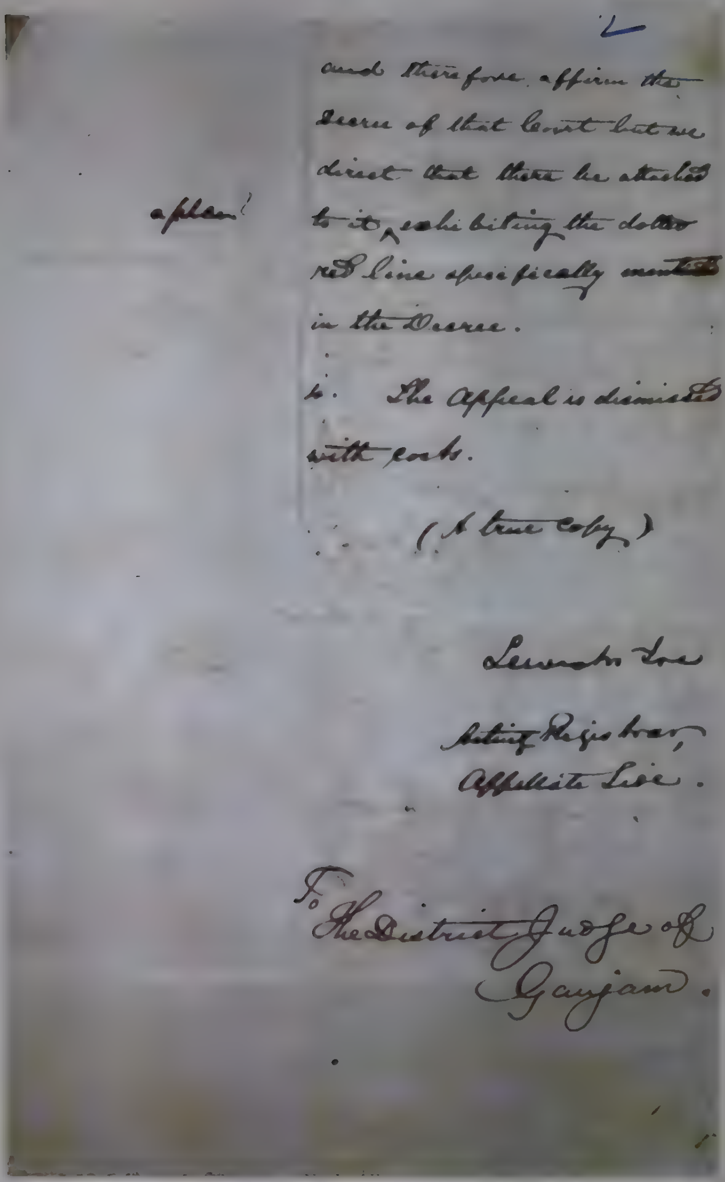
Sri Sri Sri Gajapati Radhika Patta Mahadevi, Zamindarni of Pata Tikkali &c. Khandams — Appellant. (Plaintiff)

Sri Gajapati Radhamani Mahadevi, Zamindarni of [illegible] &c. Khandams and Major [illegible], Acting Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Demarcation & Survey — Respondents. (Defendants.)

Appeal against the Decree of the District Court of Ganjam in Appeal Suit No. 72 of 1877, presented against the Decree of the Court of the District Munsiff of Berhampore in Original Suit No. 107 of 1876.

This Second Appeal coming on for hearing, the Court delivered the following Judgment: Substantially the judgment is the judgment of Mr. Daniel who

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras Second Appeal No. 489 of 1879, Shri Gajapati Radhika Patamahadei v. Gajapati Radhamani Mahadei, Date of Judgment- 17th June 1873



and therefore affirm the Decree of that Court but we direct that there be attached to it a plan exhibiting the dotted red line specifically mentioned in the Decree.

The Appeal is dismissed with costs.

(A true copy)

Acting Registrar,
Appellate Side.

To
The District Judge of
Ganjam.

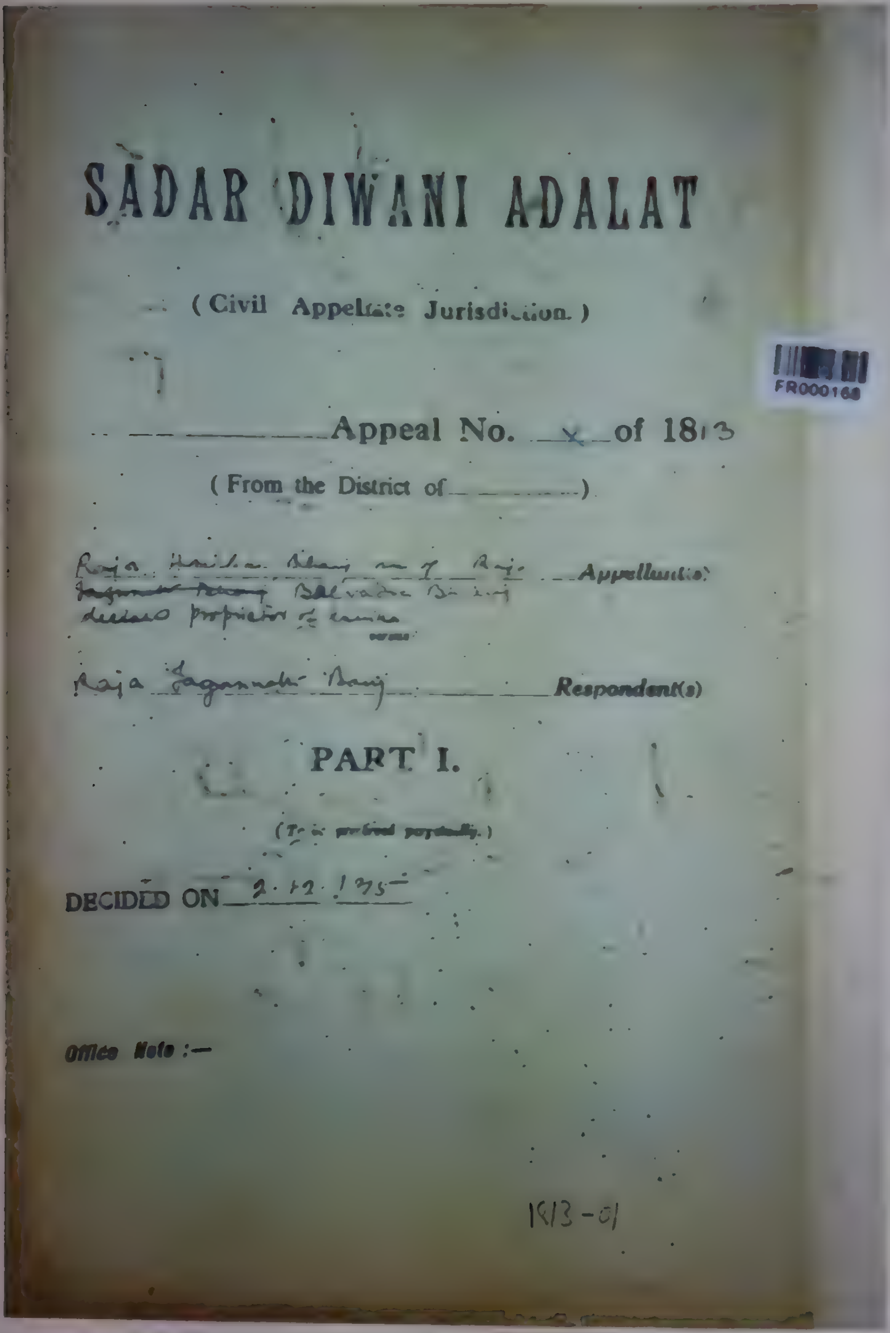
The document contains a Judgment in matter of appeal in a matter concerning a Zamindari dispute of Tikali of Ganjam district between the parties. The appeal was dismissed with costs to the 1st Respondent.

Descriptive Catalogue

The above steps are the prelude to the descriptive catalogue of records. Since the descriptive catalogue is necessary for a brief idea about the contents and subject matter of the records, this step has also been initiated recently with the engagement of Dr. Nadeem Akhtar, the visiting faculty member of Persian Department of Ashoka University, New Delhi who is preparing the catalogue of all Persian records. In this catalogue, a brief description of subject matter and the party in whose favor the decree is decided is also mentioned. Dr. Akhtar has so far catalogued 20 files. The catalogues along with some of the case files are given below:

File No. 1

1	Case No. & Year	01/1813
2	Visibility of the letters	Hardly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Raja Harihar Bhanja, S/o Raja Balabhadra Bhanja, deceased proprietor of Kanika Raja Jagannath Bhanja
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	Father of the plaintiff died without leaving will for his sons. It led to a dispute amongst them over the successorship. The plaintiff moved to the court and the judge appointed Mr. Sadruddin, Darogha of the area to investigate the matter and the plaintiff was declared the successor of his father.
7	Date of Disposal	02.12.1815
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	Name of the judge and location is not clear



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

Appeal No. x of 1813

(From the District of)

Raja Harihar Bhanj son of Raja ~~Jagannath Bhanj~~ Balvadra Bhanj deceased proprietor of Kanika Appellant(s)

versus

Raja Jagannath Bhanj Respondent(s)

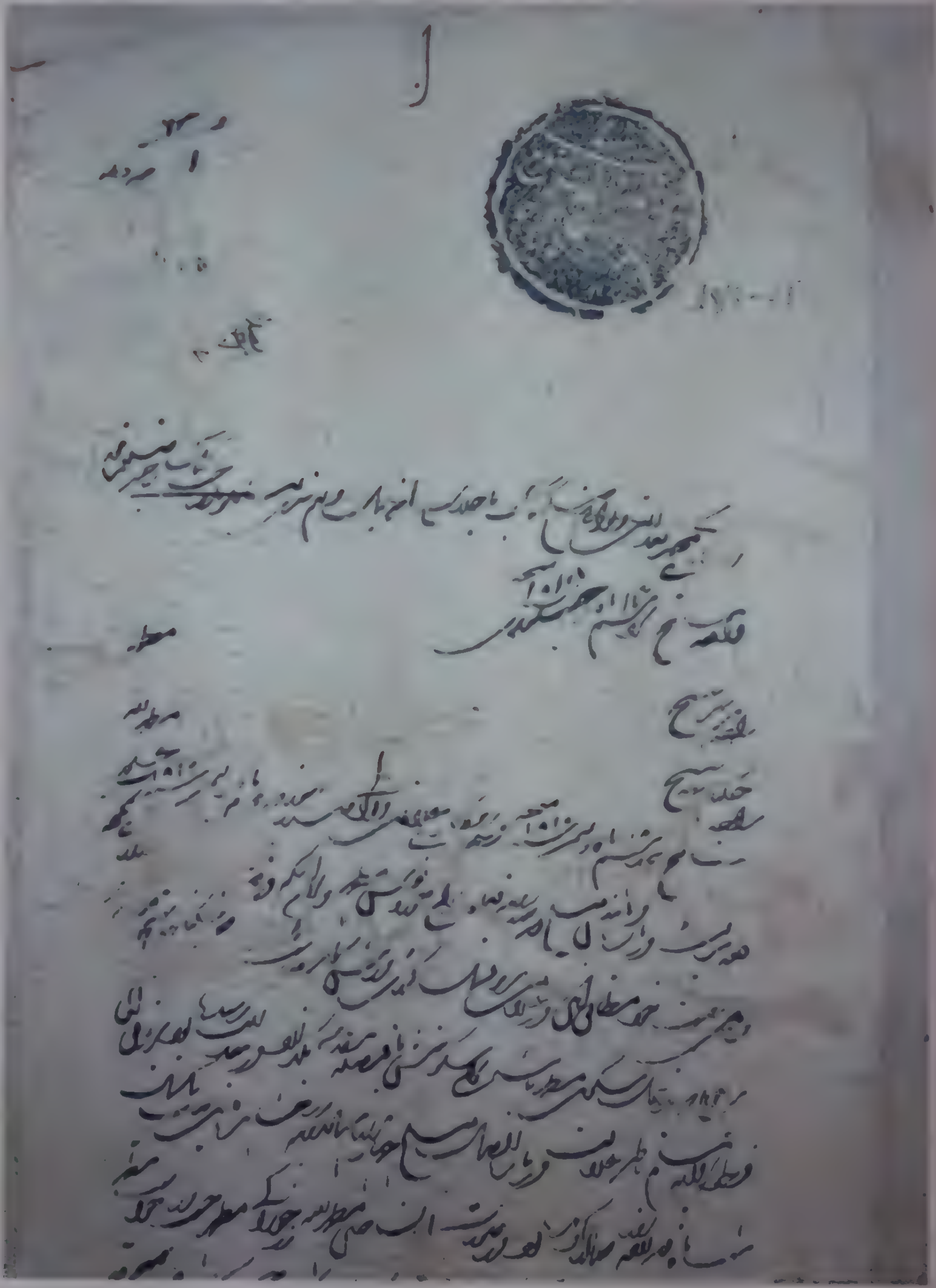
PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually.)

DECIDED ON 2·12·1815

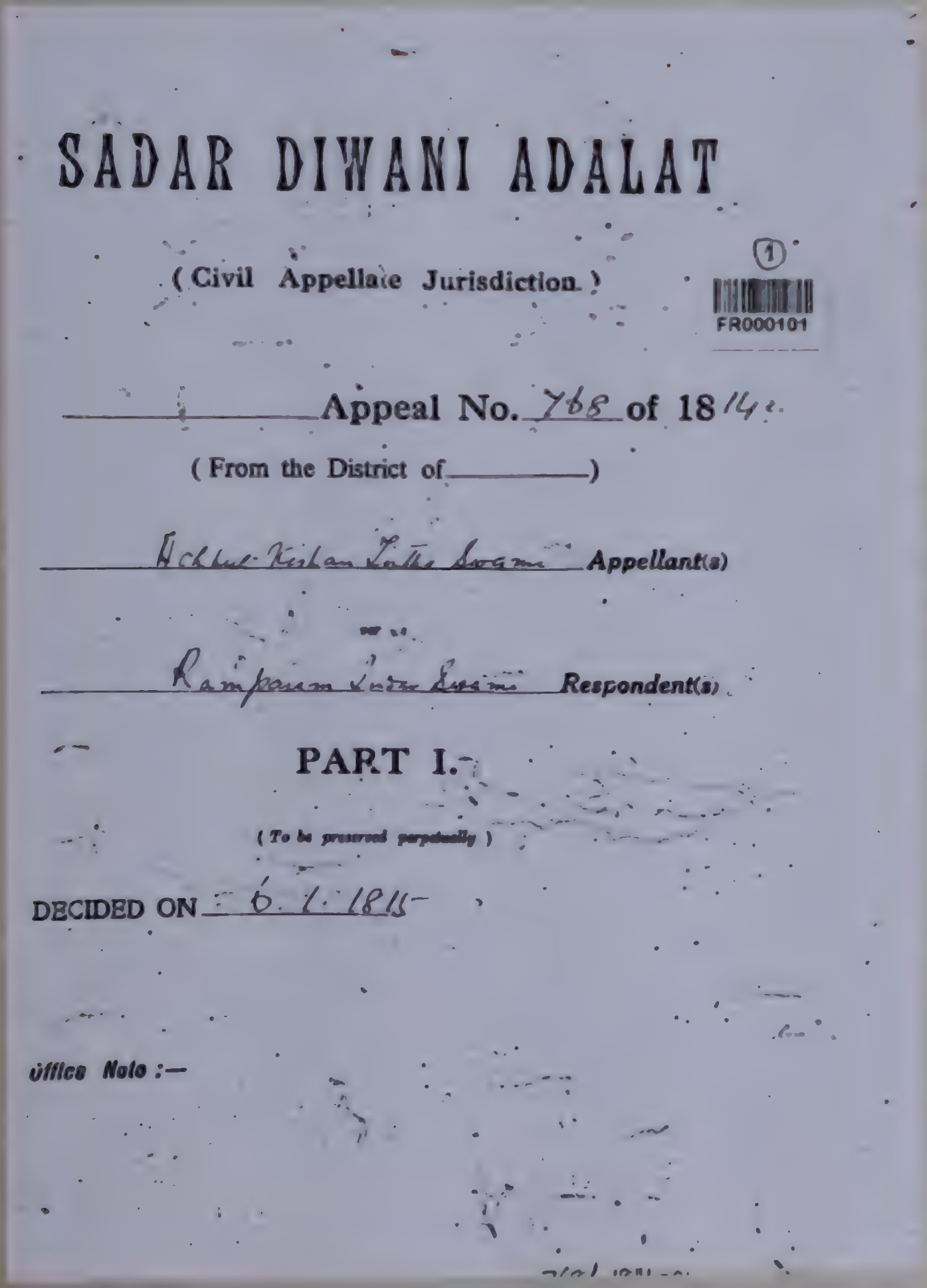
Office Note :—

1813-01



File No. 2

1	Case No. & Year	768/1814
2	Visibility of the letters	Partially Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Achal kishan Tirtha Swami vs. Ram Prasad Swami
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff accused the respondent of not sharing the income that the respondent earned from a certain land or his area. After hearing the arguments from both the parties the judge ordered the respondent to pay a sum of Rs. 7500/-. At the end of the judgment, the court has also ordered the respondent to pay ten percent interest of the total profit i.e Rs. 750/- for the delay.
7	Date of Disposal	6.01.1815
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	Name of the judge- Mr. James



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

①

FR000101

Appeal No. 768 of 1814

(From the District of ________)

Achhul Kishan Tirtha Swami Appellant(s)

vs.

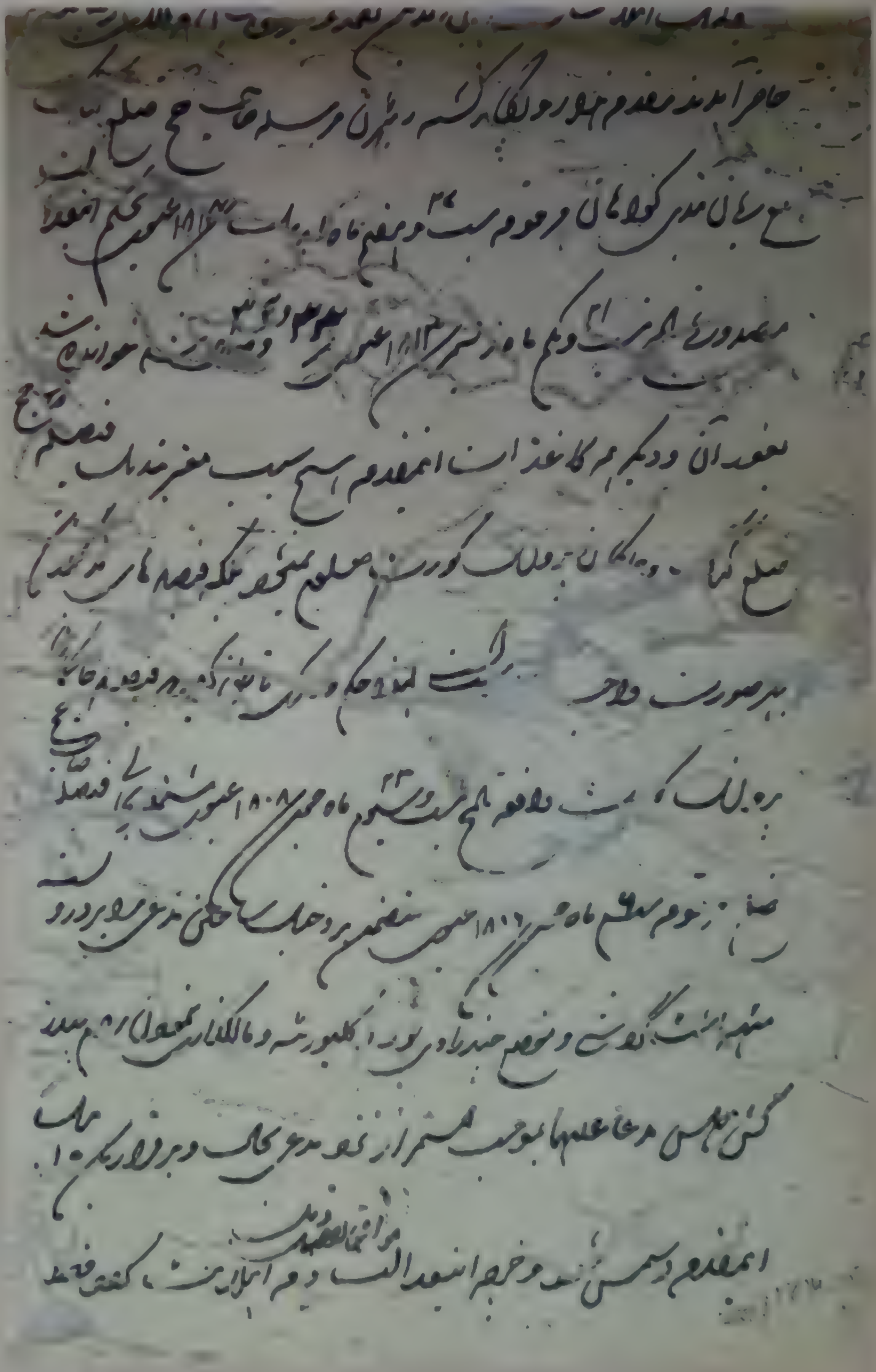
Rampersan Indra Swami Respondent(s)

PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually)

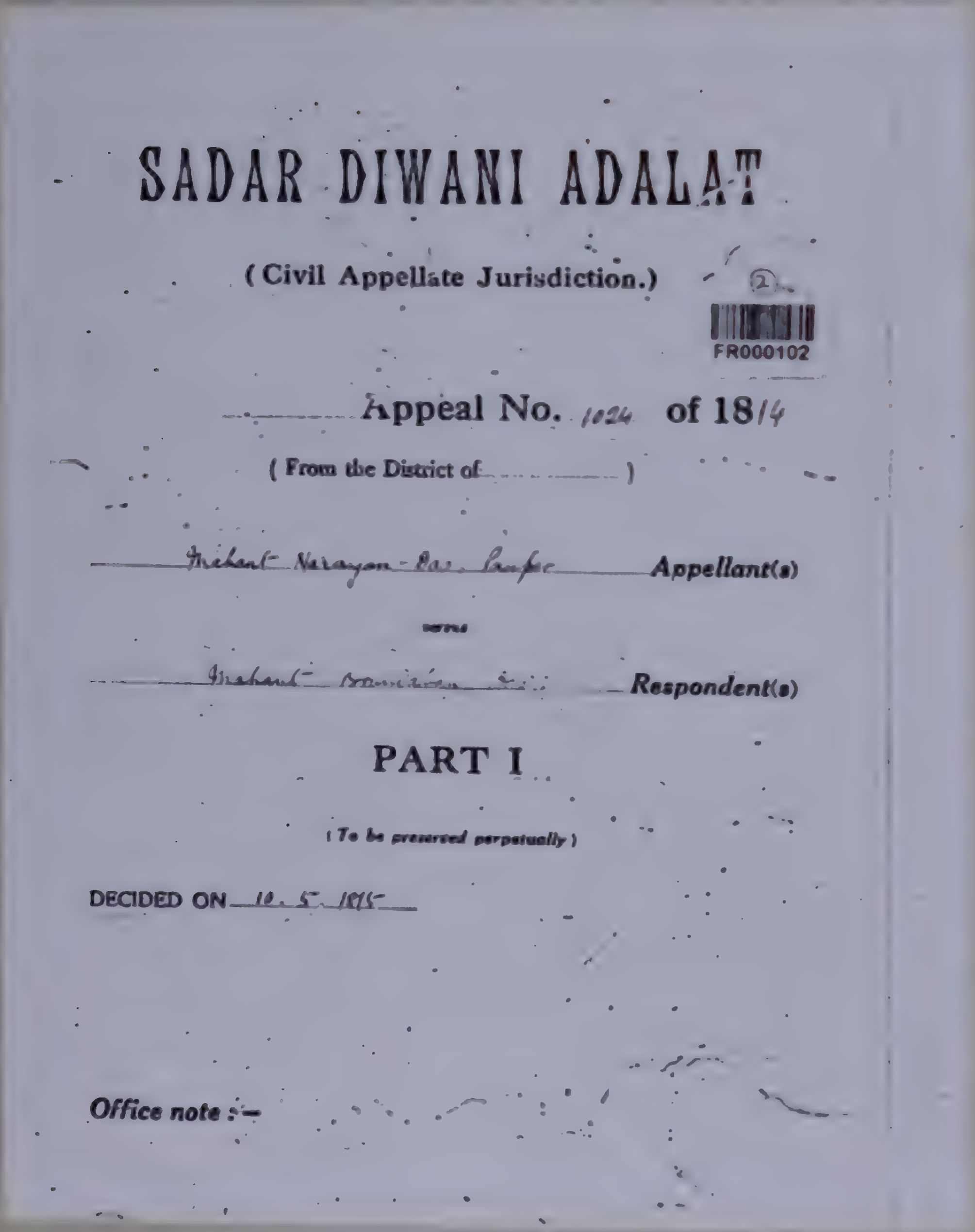
DECIDED ON 6. 1. 1815

Office Note :—



File No. 3

1	Case No. & Year	1024/1814
2	Visibility of the letters	Partially Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Mahant Narayan Das vs. Mahant Brindaban Das
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff's father Nikam Das had written three wills which was handed over to the respondent as he was the secretary/caretaker of Mr. Nikam Das. Since the three witnesses mentioned in the wills (Balram Das etc.) died, the plaintiff approached the court to validate the wills. Judge John Harbert Harrington approved the request of the plaintiff and disposed the case.
7	Date of Disposal	10.05.1815
8	Decree in favour of	Plantiff
	Remarks	



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.) ②

FR000102

Appeal No. 1024 of 1814

(From the District of ....)

Mahant Narayan Das, Pauper Appellant(s)

versus

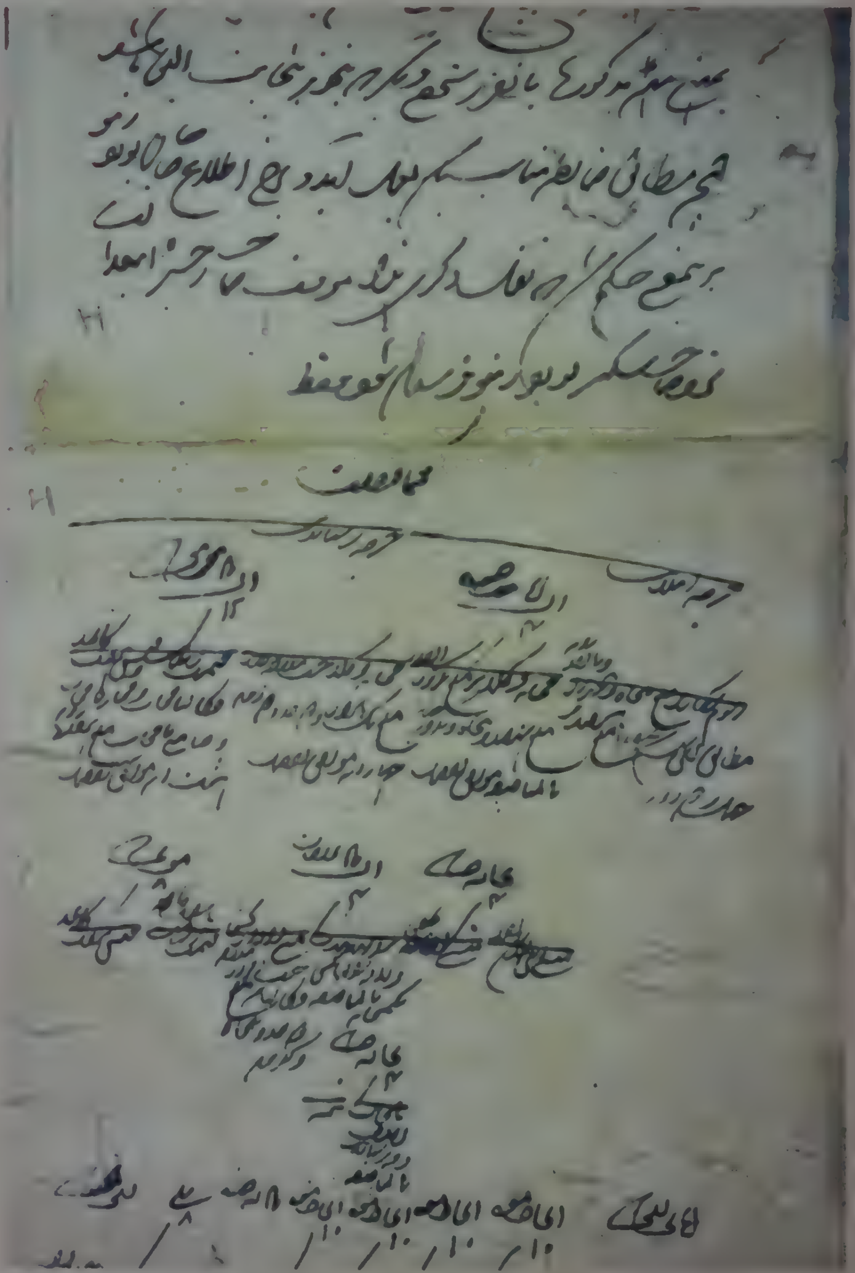
Mahant [illegible] Respondent(s)

PART I

(To be preserved perpetually)

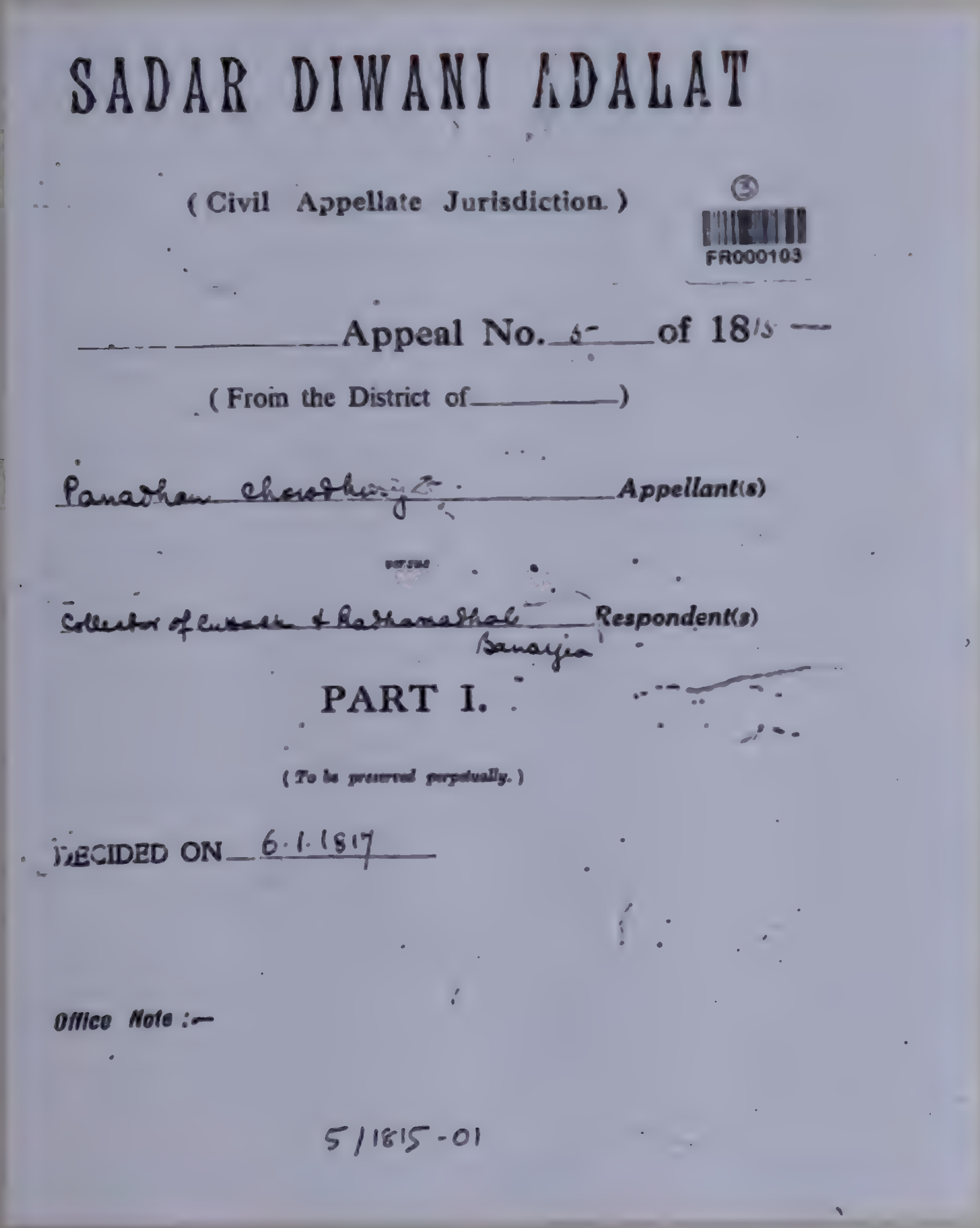
DECIDED ON 10. 5. 1815

Office note :—



File No. 4

1	Case No. & Year	5/1815
2	Visibility of the letters	Mostly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Pradhan Chowdhwry vs. Collector of Cuttack &Radheshyam Dhala Banarjee
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Discription	The plaintiff notified that the respondent is not sharing the income that the respondent earned from the land located at Cuttack, given them on rent by the respondent. After hearing the arguments from both the parties the judge Nawab General Corter ordered the respondent to pay a sum of Rs. 14,681/-. The judge has also asked the respondent to pay ten percent interest of the total profit i.e. Rs. 750/ for the delay.
7	Date of Disposal	6.01.1817
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	Name of the Judge- Mr. Justice James



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

③

FR000103

Appeal No. 5 of 1815

(From the District of ________)

Panadhan Chowdhury Appellant(s)

versus

Collector of Cuttack & Rathamadhab Banarjea Respondent(s)

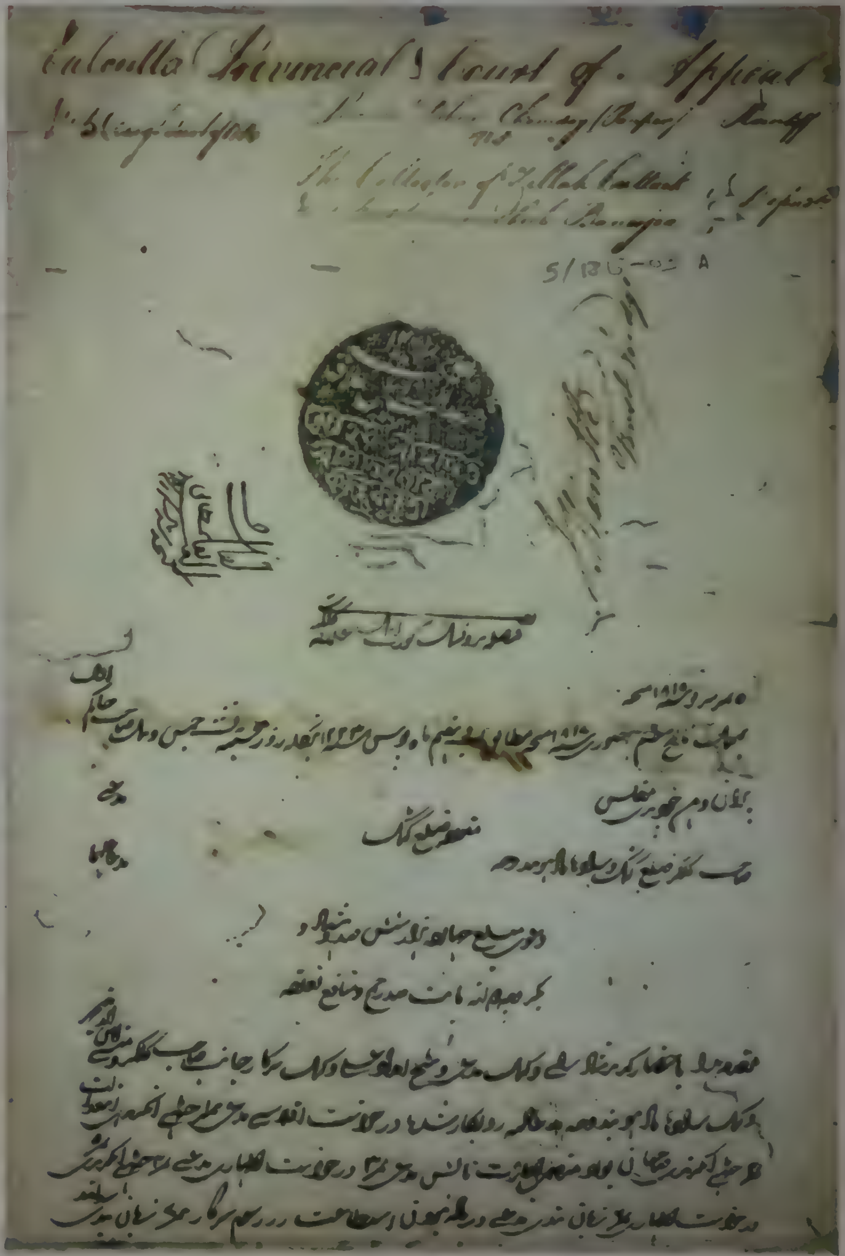
PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually.)

DECIDED ON 6.1.1817

Office Note :—

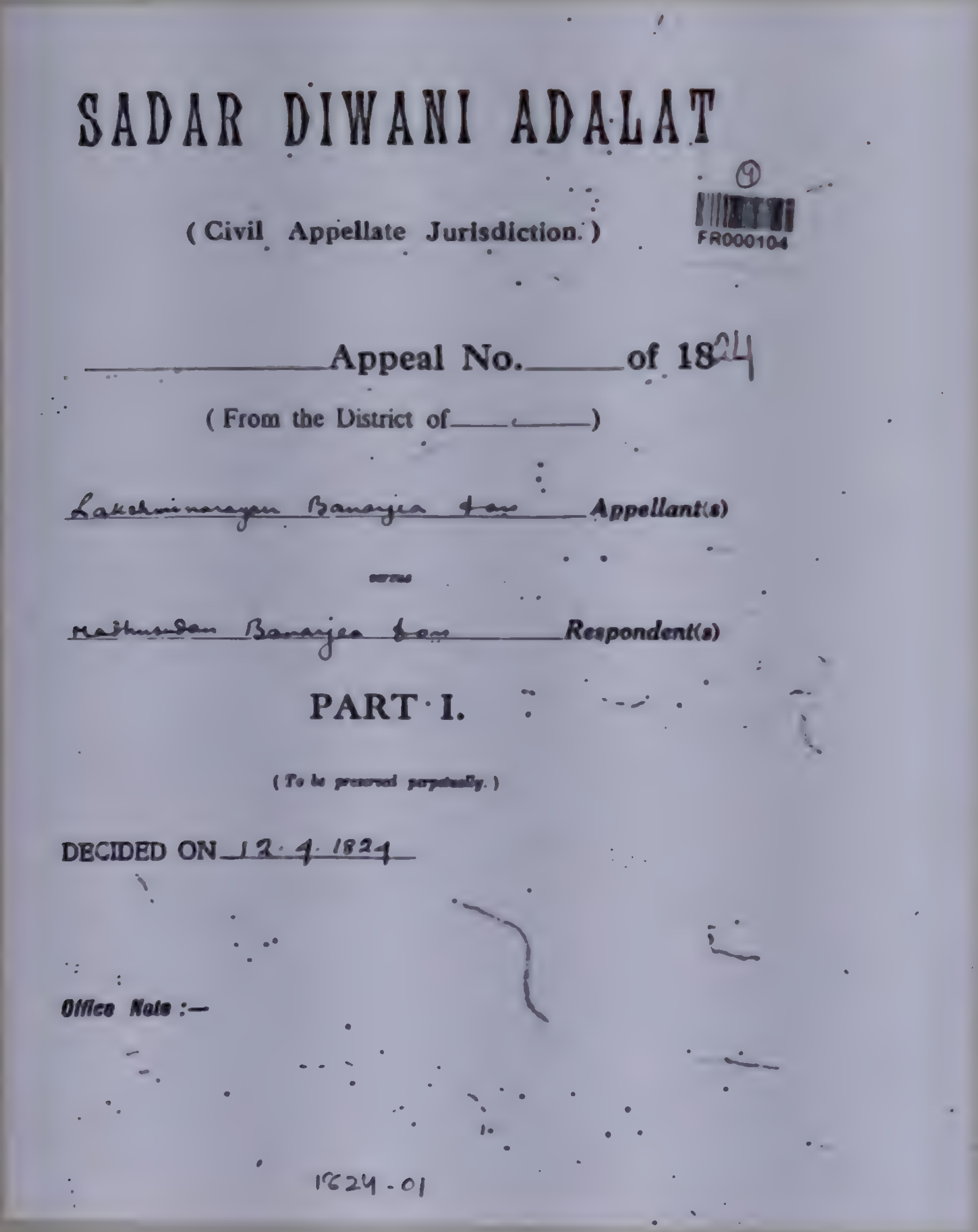
5/1815-01



Calcutta Provincial Court of Appeal

File No. 5

1	Case No. & Year	01/1824
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Laxminarayan Banarjee & others vs. Madhusudan Banarjee & others
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Discription	Both the parties were brothers and their father wrote a will of his property for all their children. The plaintiffs accused the respondents of not sharing the profit earned from their ancestral land. Before the final verdict both the parties made peaceful settlement outside the court. The judge Mr. Corner Smith accepted their settlement and disposed the case.
7	Date of Disposal	12.04.1824
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	Location of the land is not readable. It could be read as District Nagore.



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

①

FR000104

Appeal No._____ of 1824

(From the District of________)

Lakshminarayan Banarjea & ors Appellant(s)

versus

Mathusudan Banarjea & ors Respondent(s)

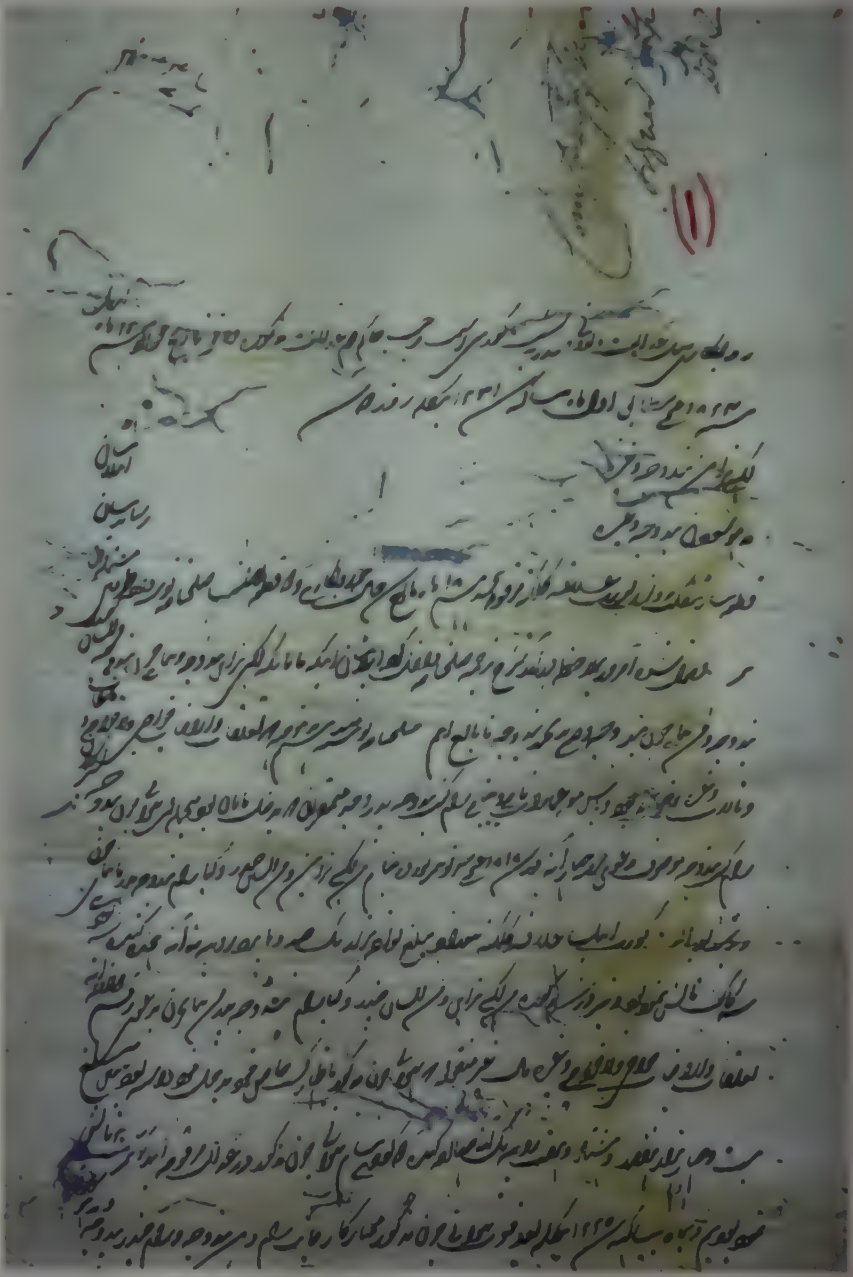
PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually.)

DECIDED ON 12. 4. 1824

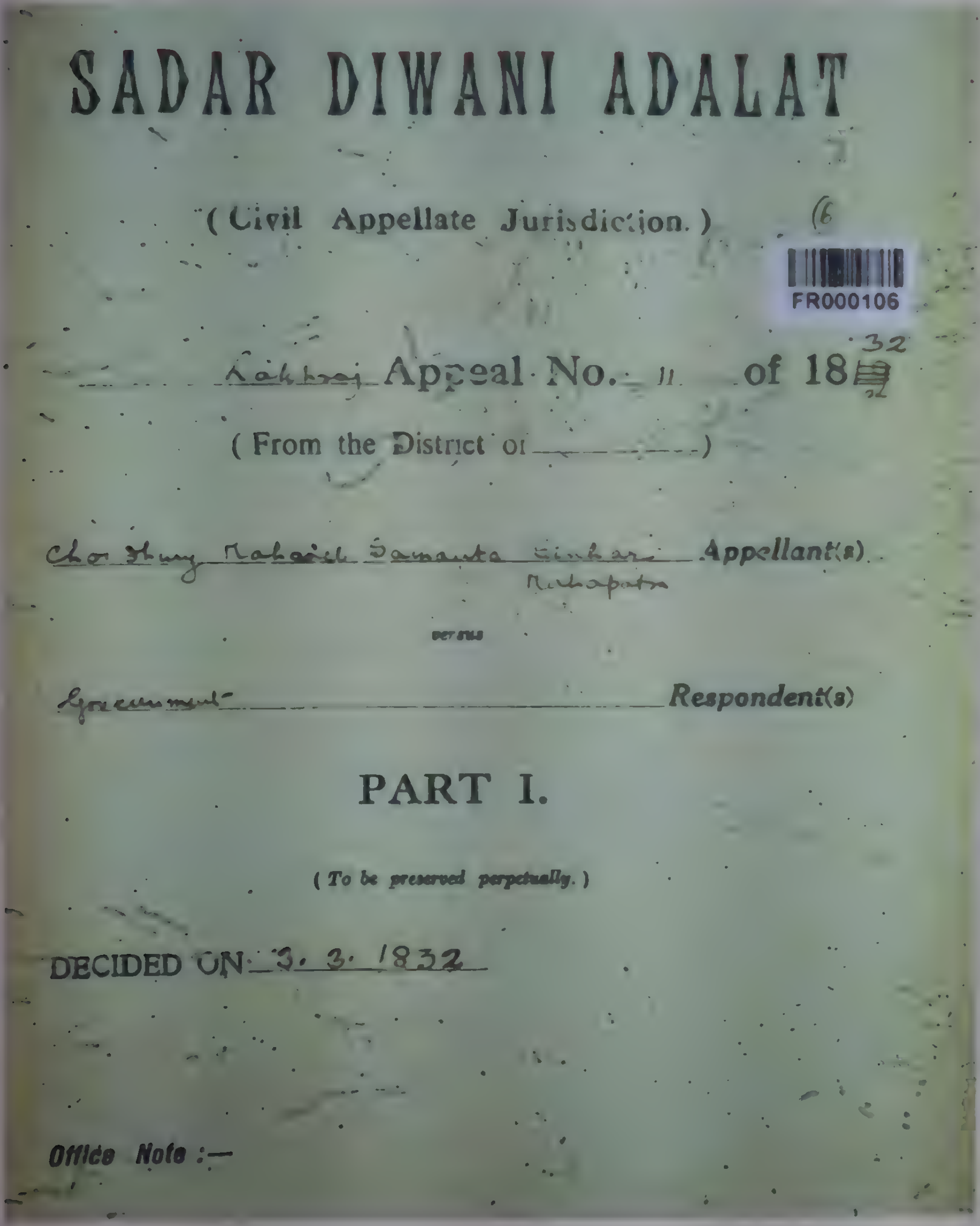
Office Note :—

1824 - 01



File No. 6

1	Case No. & Year	11/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Hardly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	
4	Category of Case	NA
5	Nature of Dispute	NA
6	Brief Description	The dispute is on the Zamindari of Chadwar at District Kokan and the settlement of Rupees 150/-. Advocate Mr. Karam Hussain was appearing for the plaintiff.
7	Date of Disposal	3.3.1831
8	Decree in favour of	Plantiff
	Remarks	Most of the pages are damaged. It is also not clear that in whose favour the court disposed the matter



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

6

FR000106

Lakhraj Appeal No. 11 of 18 32

(From the District of ....)

Chowdhury Nabakish Samanta Sinhari Appellant(s)
Mahapatra

versus

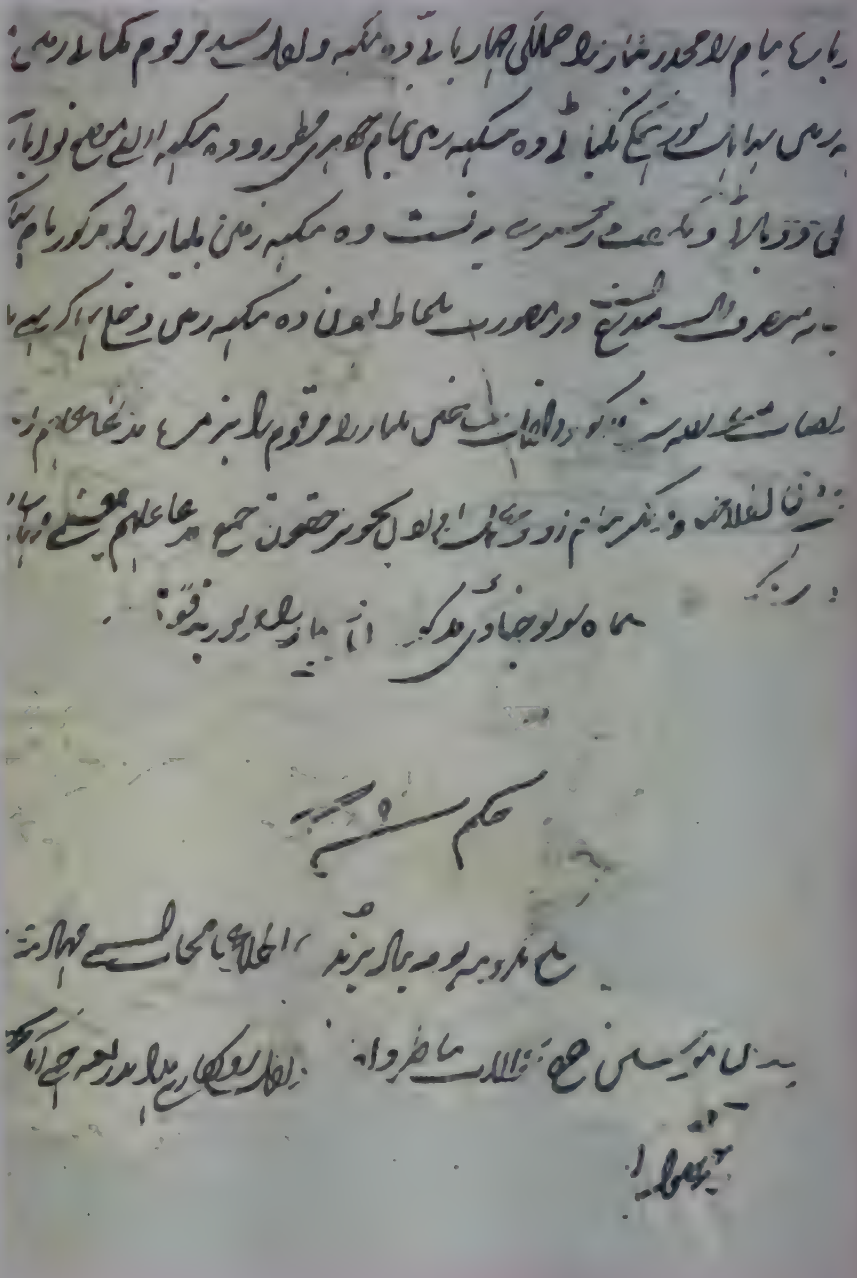
Government Respondent(s)

PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually.)

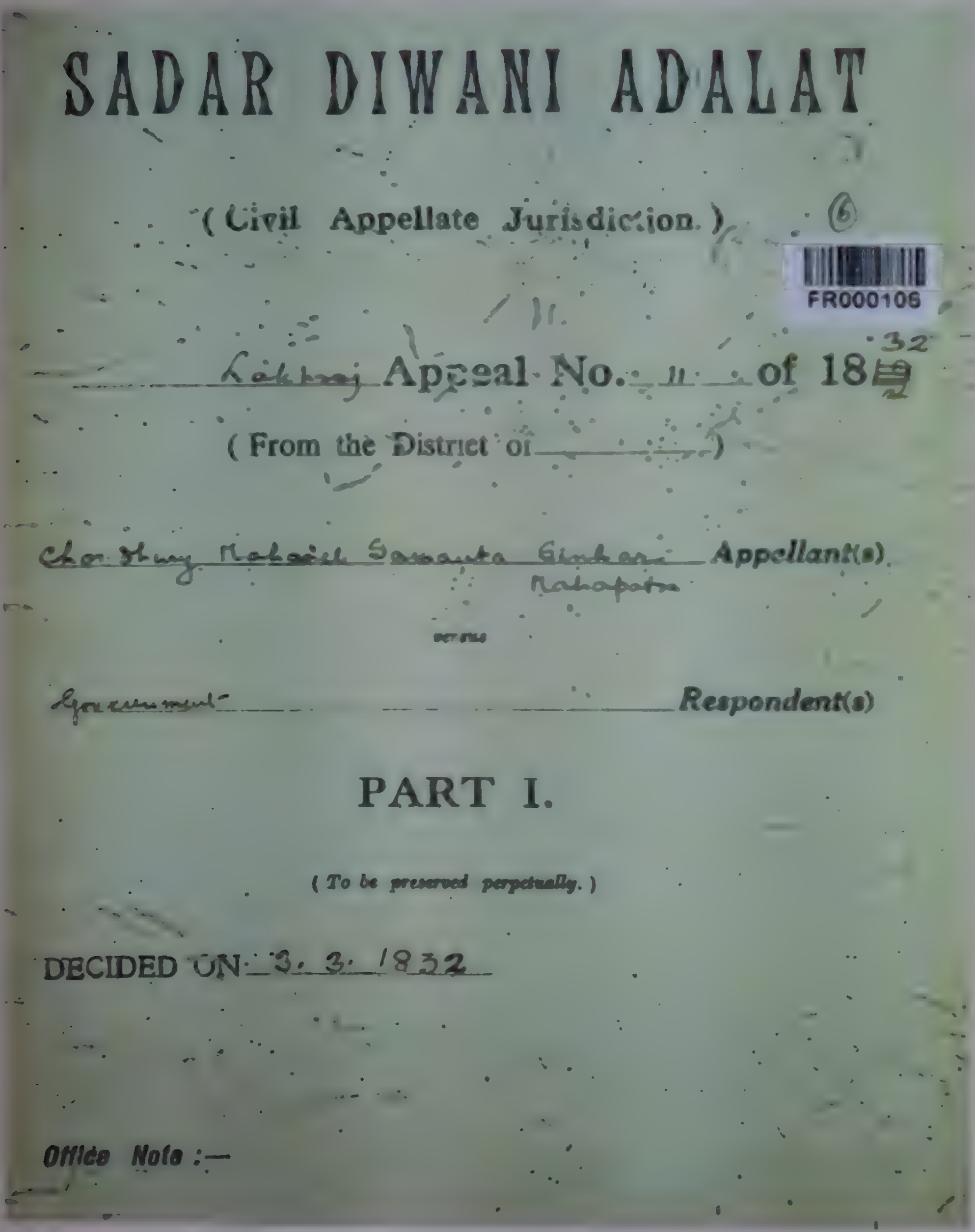
DECIDED ON 3. 3. 1832

Office Note :—



File No. 7

1	Case No. & Year	11/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Not Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Choudhury Mahendra Samanta Sinhar Mahapatra vs. Government
4	Category of Case	NA
5	Nature of Dispute	NA
6	Brief Description	Not Readable
7	Date of Disposal	3.3.1832
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	All the pages are damaged and not readable



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.) ⑥

/ 11.

Lakhraj Appeal No. 11 of 1832

(From the District of ______)

Chowdhury Mahesh Samanta Sinhar Mahapatra Appellant(s)

versus

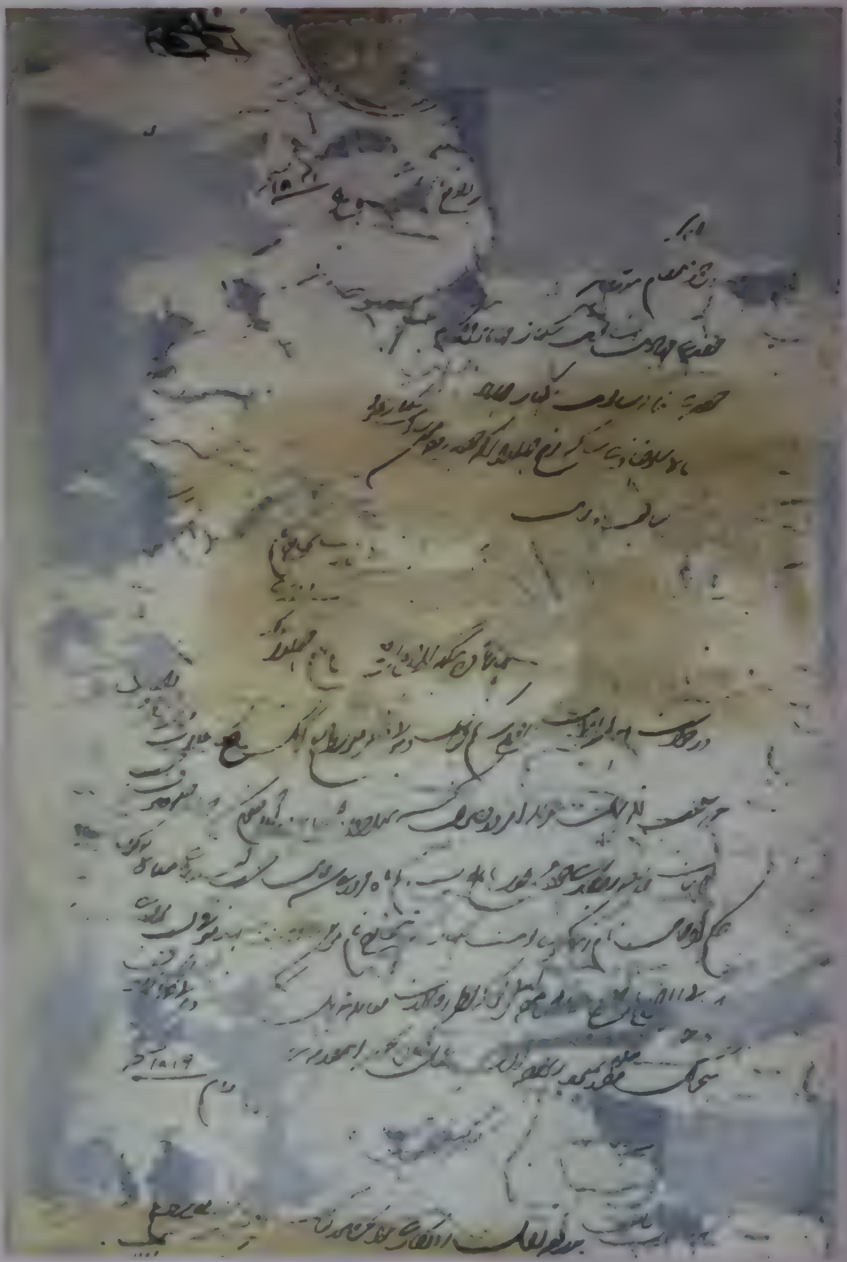
Government Respondent(s)

PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually.)

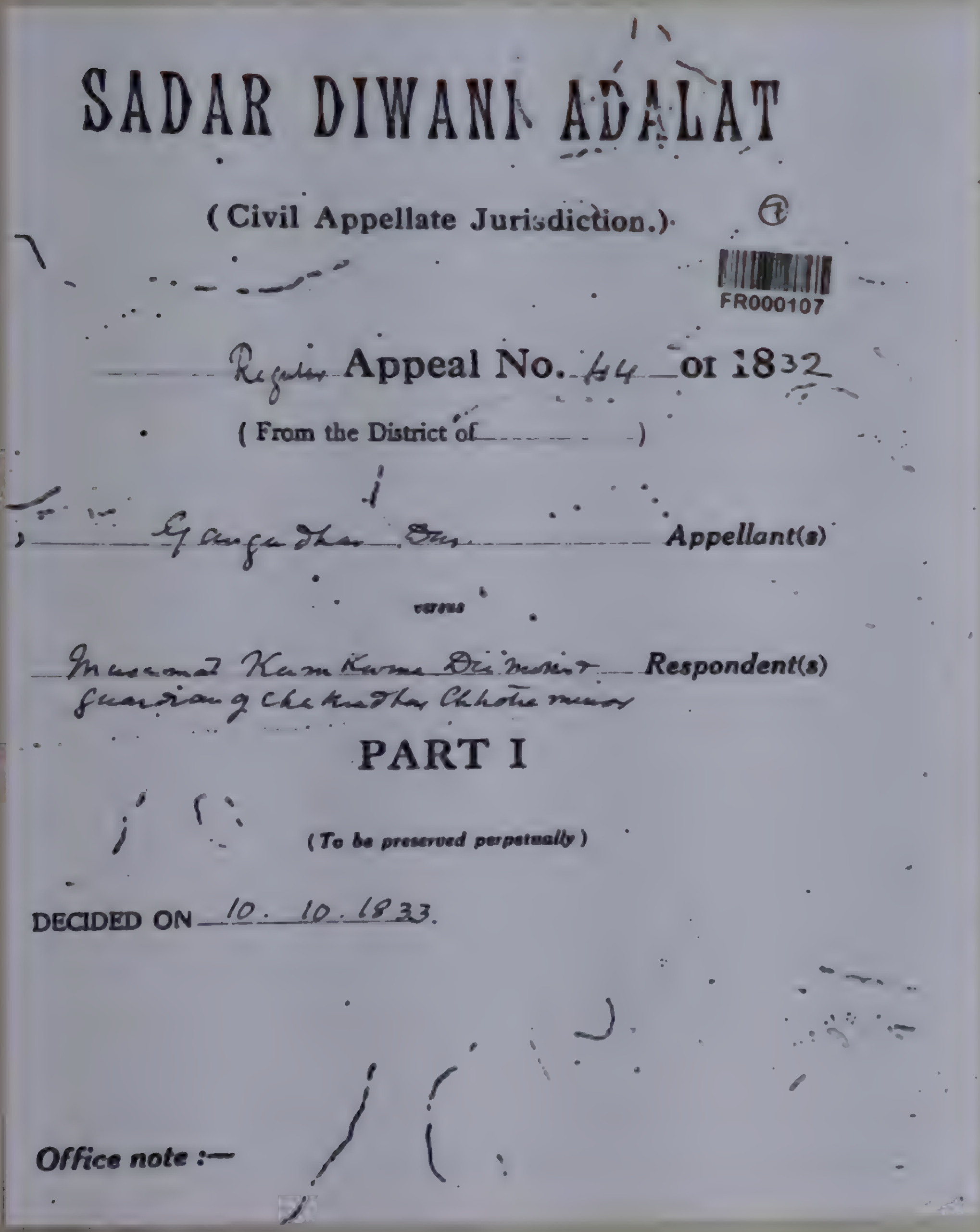
DECIDED ON 3. 3. 1832

Office Note :—



File No. 8

1	Case No. & Year	44/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Gangadhar Das vs Masmat Kamkomawi mother of Jagardhar Chotta, Minor
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff demanded the half of the earning from the land located at Kahanga at Nagpur and Rupees 833/- from the respondent. The plaintiff also mentioned that the said amount had been given as a debt to the husband of the respondent. The respondent said to the court that her husband had bought the land from the plaintiff, hence the demand is not valid. The respondent also showed the document that confirmed the buying of the land from the plaintiff. The judge William Brad after hearing both the parties disposed the case in favour of respondent
7	Date of Disposal	10.10.1833
8	Decree in favour of	Respondent
	Remarks	



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

FR000107

Regular Appeal No. 44 of 1832

(From the District of)

Gangadhar Das Appellant(s)

versus

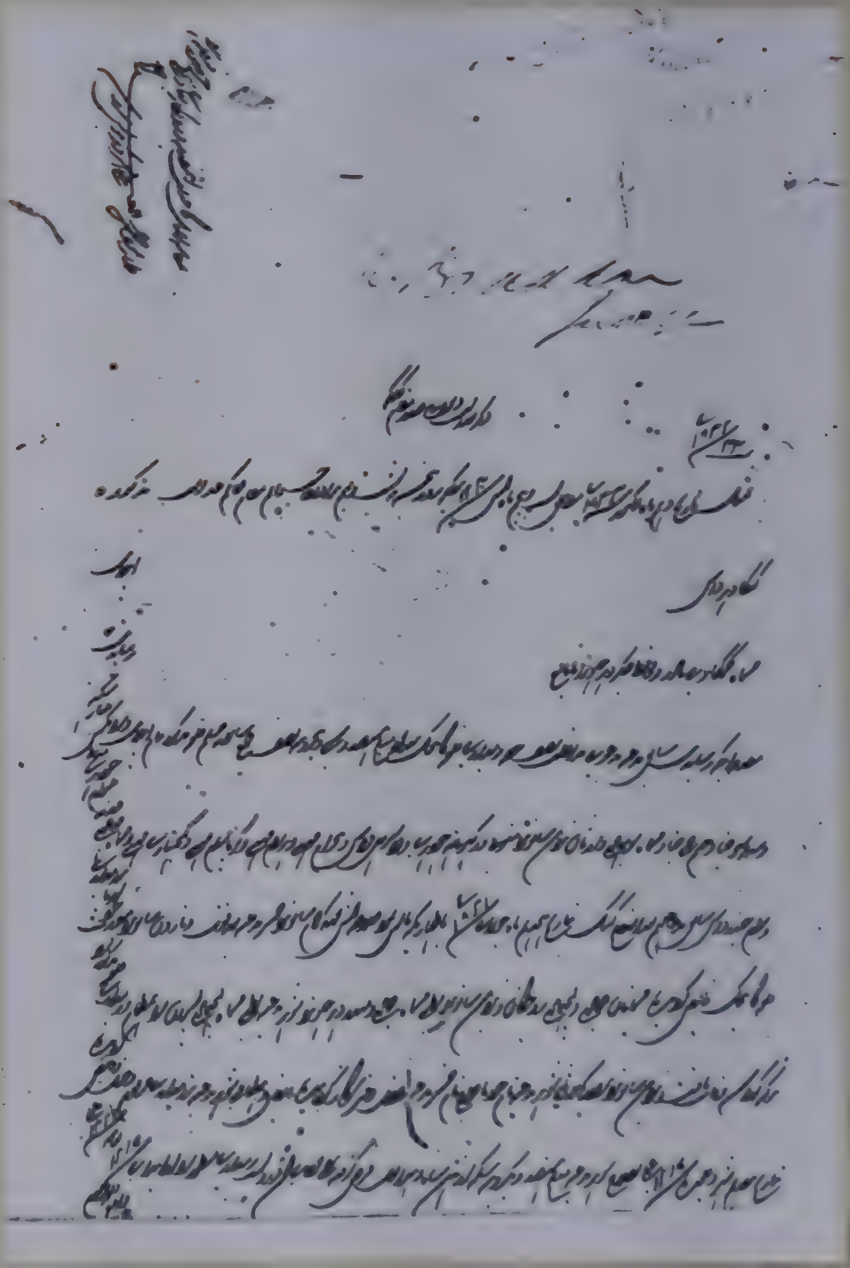
Mussamat Kam Kuma Dei mother Respondent(s)
guardian of Chakradhar Chhota minor

PART I

(To be preserved perpetually)

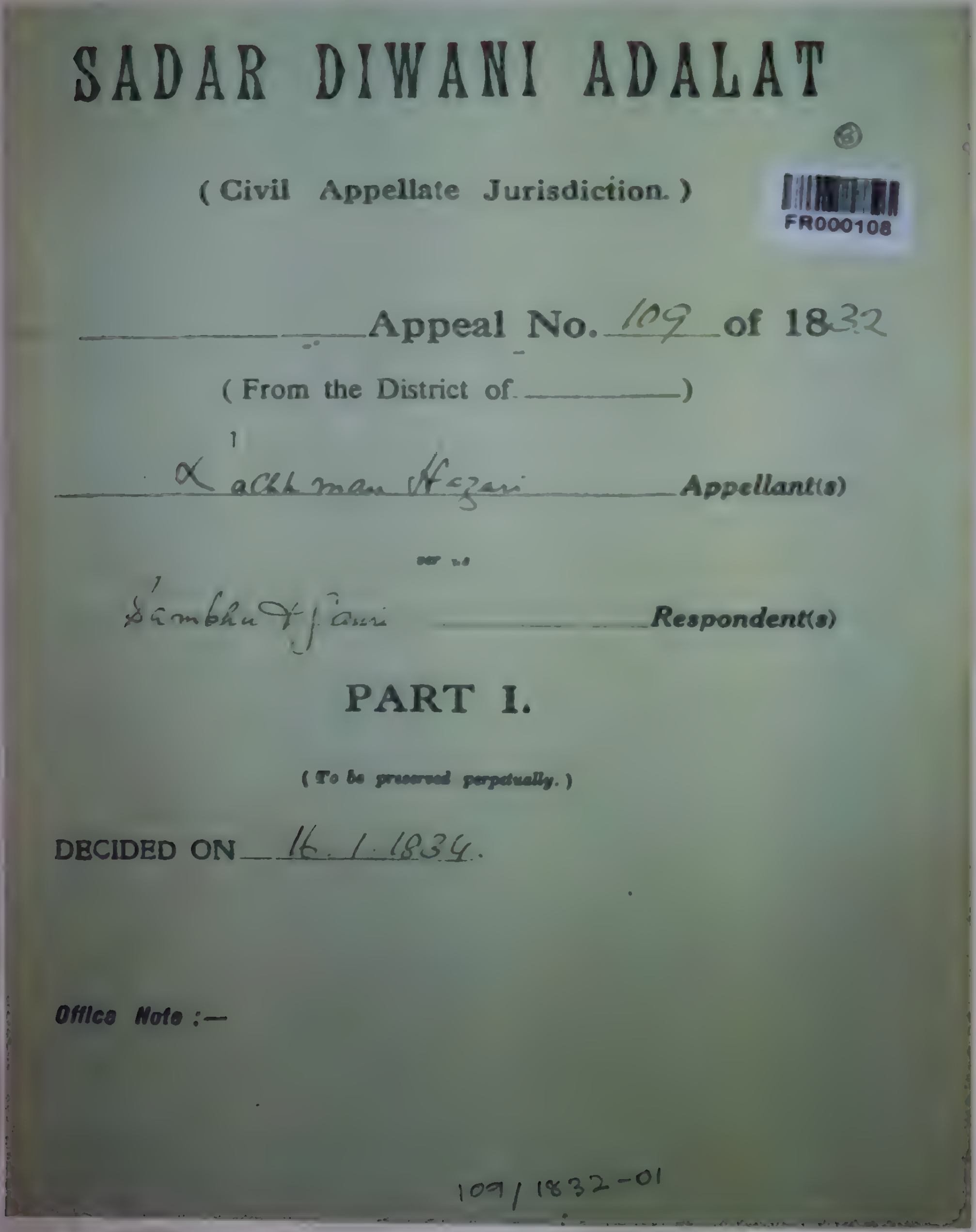
DECIDED ON 10. 10. 1833.

Office note :—



File No. 9

1	Case No. & Year	109/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Lachman Hazra vs Sambhu & Gauri
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff said that he had given Rupees 951/- as a debt to the respondent. The later had bought a land and grains at Cuttack with the said money. The plaintiff accused that the respondents had not return the debt and the earnings from the land which the respondent had bought from his money. After hearing both the parties the Judge Mr. Natail John disposed the case in favour of the plaintiff to return the debt along with the interest to be calculated since the time the debt was given to the respondent.
7	Date of Disposal	16.11.1834
8	Decree in favour of	Respondent
	Remarks	



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

FR000108

Appeal No. 109 of 1832

(From the District of ______)

Lachman Hazari Appellant(s)

vs

Sambhu & Gauri Respondent(s)

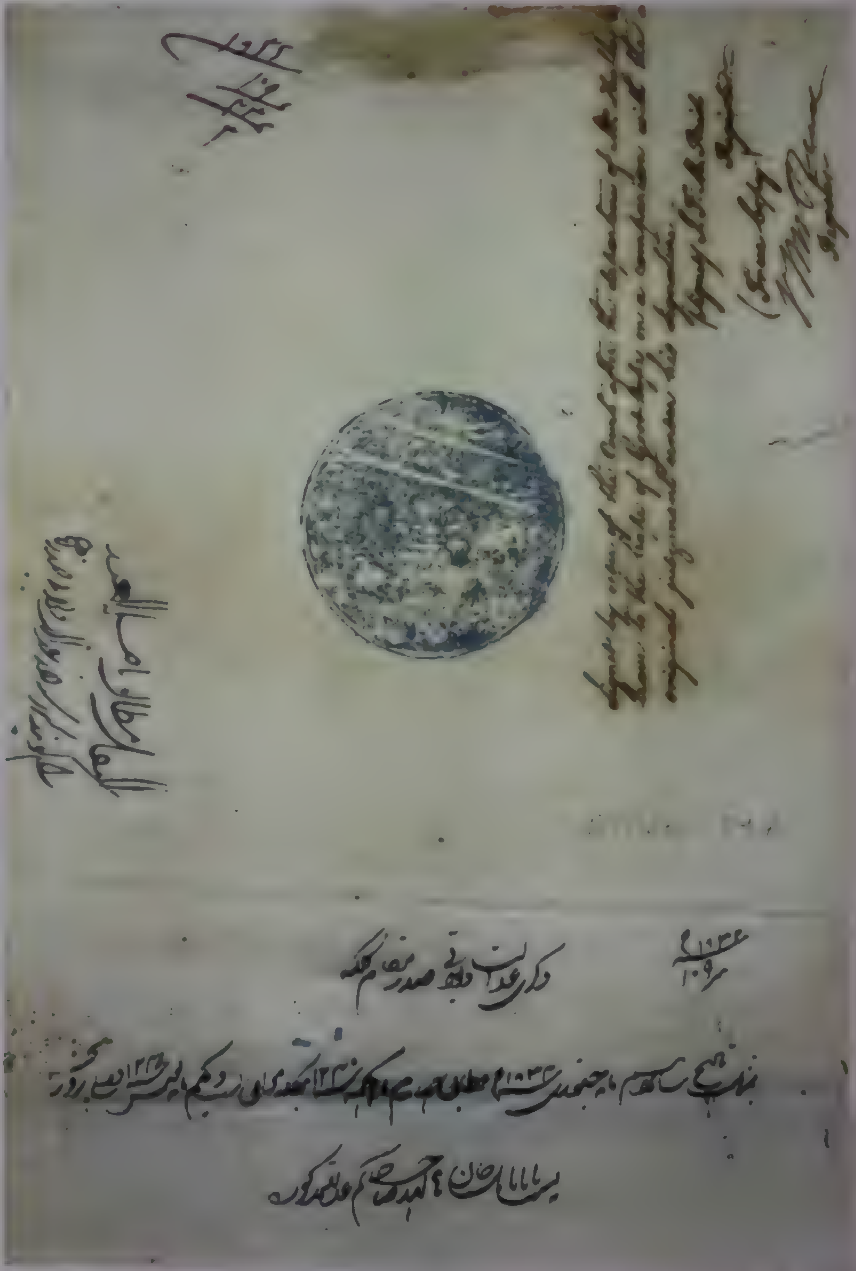
PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually.)

DECIDED ON 16. 1. 1834.

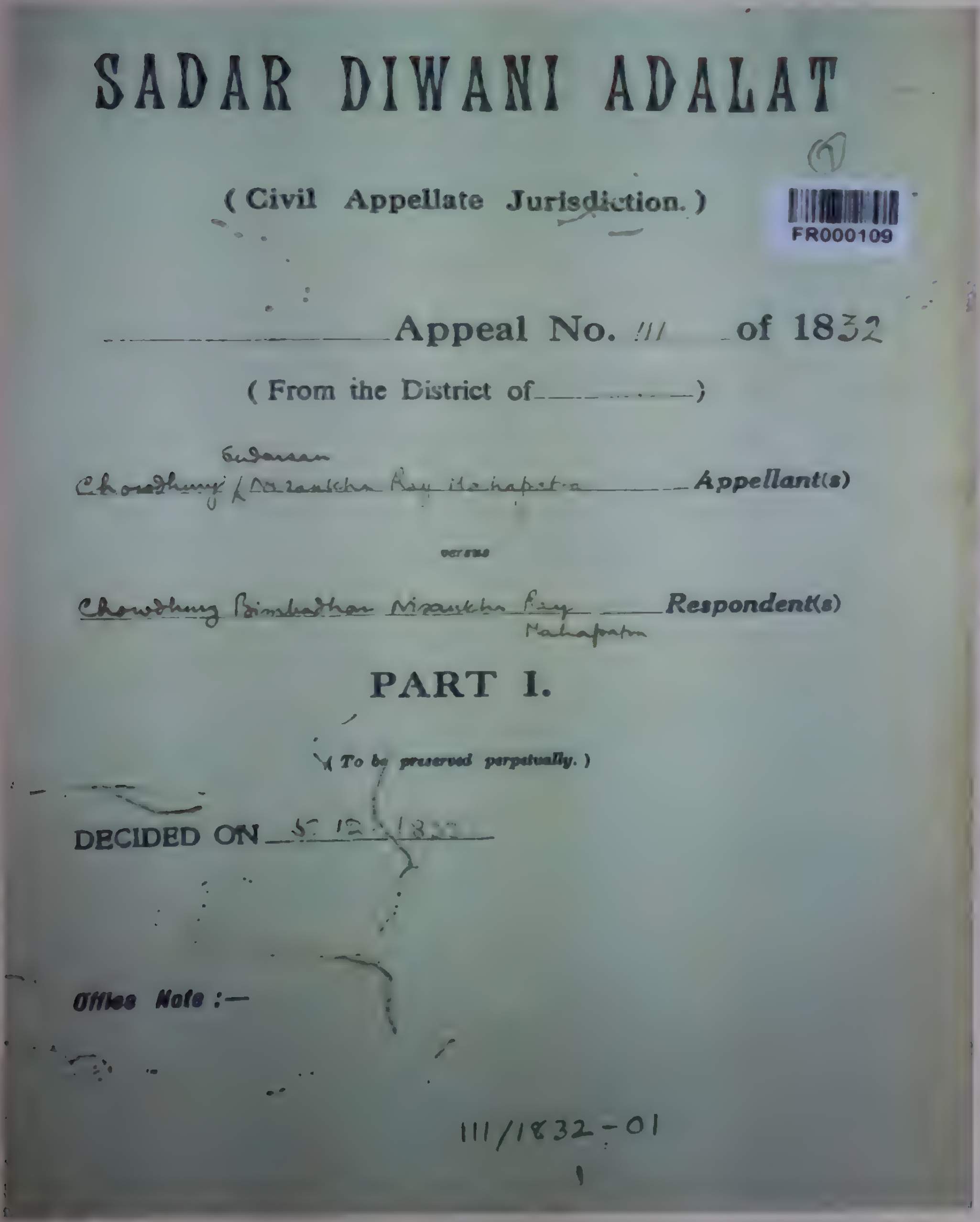
Office Note :—

109/1832-01



File No. 10

1	Case No. & Year	111/1832
2	Visibility of the letters	Partly Visible
3	Name of the Plantiff and respondent	Chowdhury Sudarsan Nisank Ray Mahapatra vs Chowdhury Bimbashar Nishanka Ray Mahapatra & Others
4	Category of Case	Civil
5	Nature of Dispute	Civil
6	Brief Description	The plaintiff and respondent are brothers and had dispute in the share of land left behind by their father at Cuttack. After the death of the father the property of the deceased had been equally divided among his four sons. The plaintiff accused the respondent that the share of land among them has not equally divided and also the respondent has not returned him the amount of Rs. 312 which he has earned from the land. The Judge Mr. Malcolm has asked the local police to investigate the issue and report to the court within thirty days. After the investigation the judge has disposed the case in favour of the plaintiff.
7	Date of Disposal	05.12.1833
8	Decree in favour of	Plaintiff
	Remarks	



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT

(Civil Appellate Jurisdiction.)

FR000109

Appeal No. 111 of 1832

(From the District of ____)

Chowdhury Sudarsan Nisankha Ray Mahapatra ____ Appellant(s)

versus

Chowdhury Bimbadhar Nisankha Ray Mahapatra ____ Respondent(s)

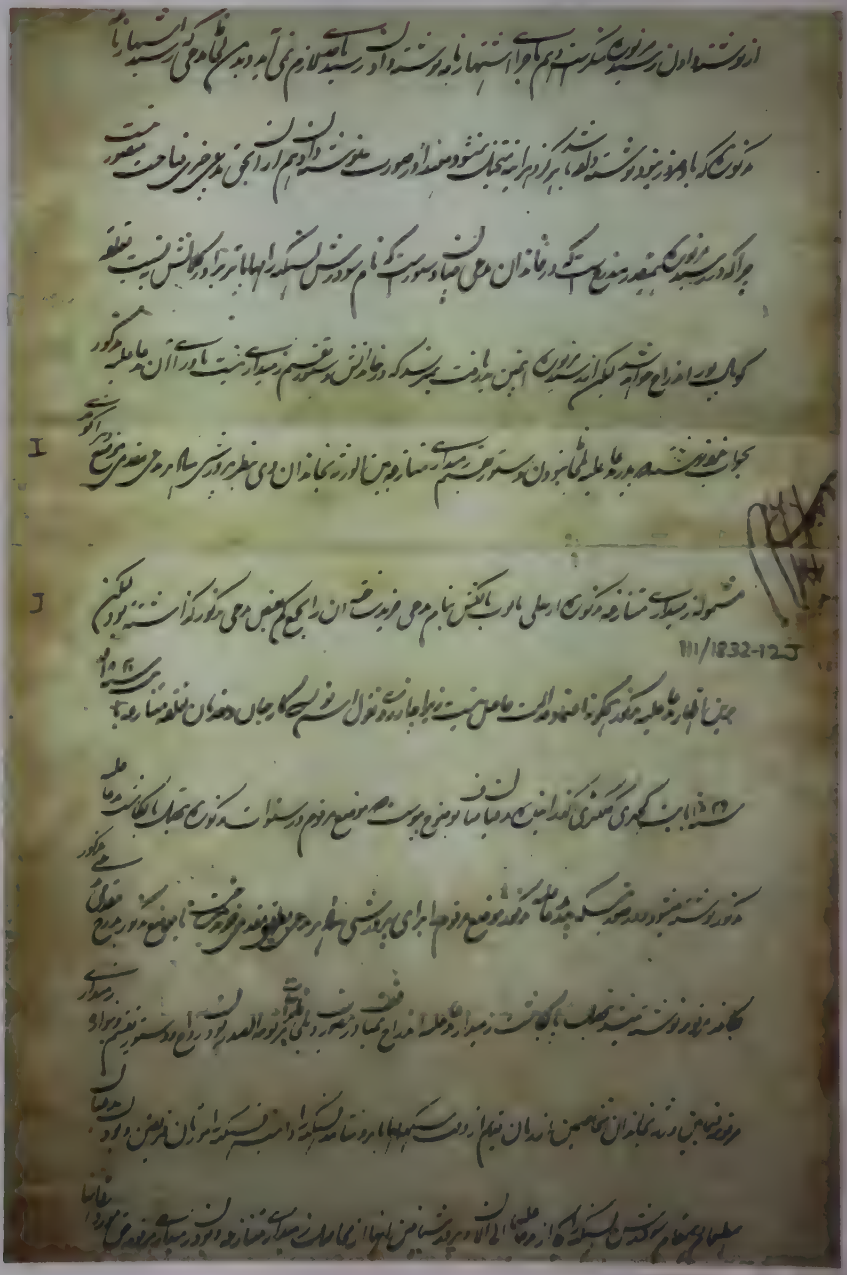
PART I.

(To be preserved perpetually.)

DECIDED ON 5. 12. 1833

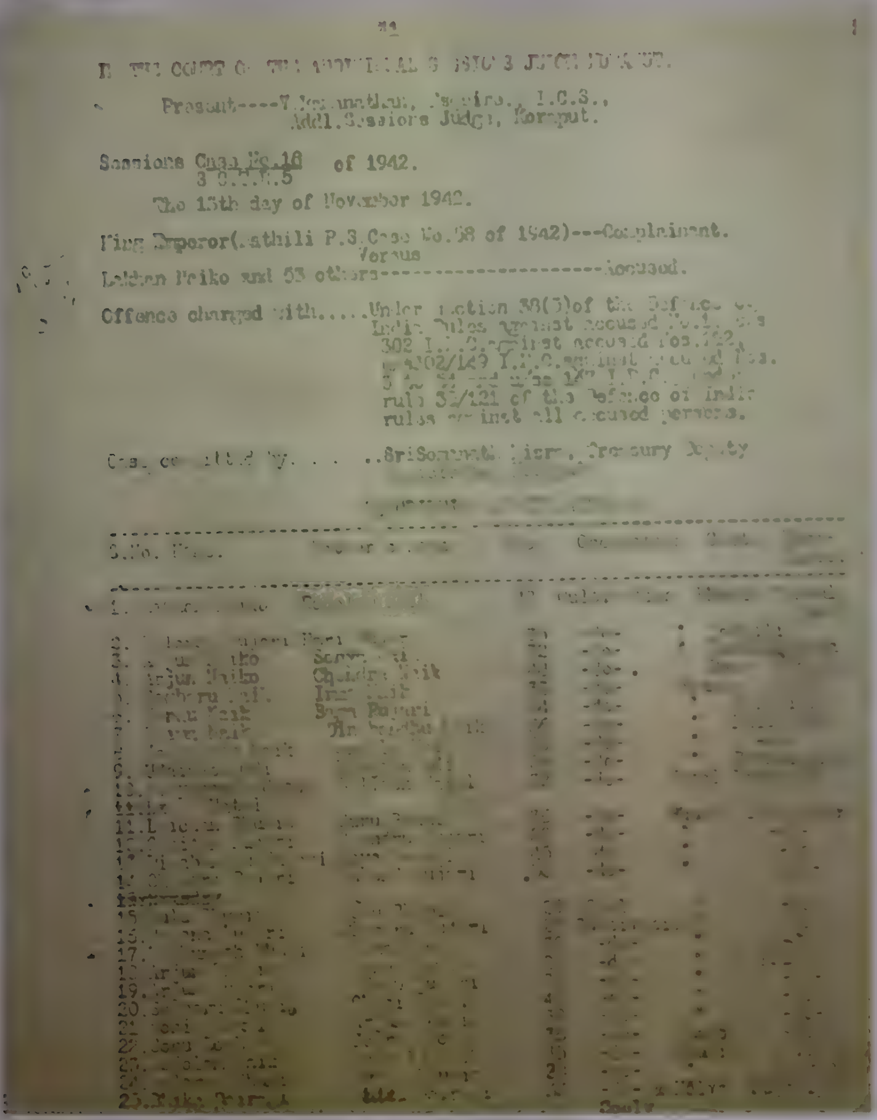
Office Note :—

111/1832-01



111/1832-12J

Case Records connected with history of Freedom Fighters of Odisha



IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE KORAPUT.

Present----V. Ramanathan, Esquire, I.C.S., Addl. Sessions Judge, Koraput.

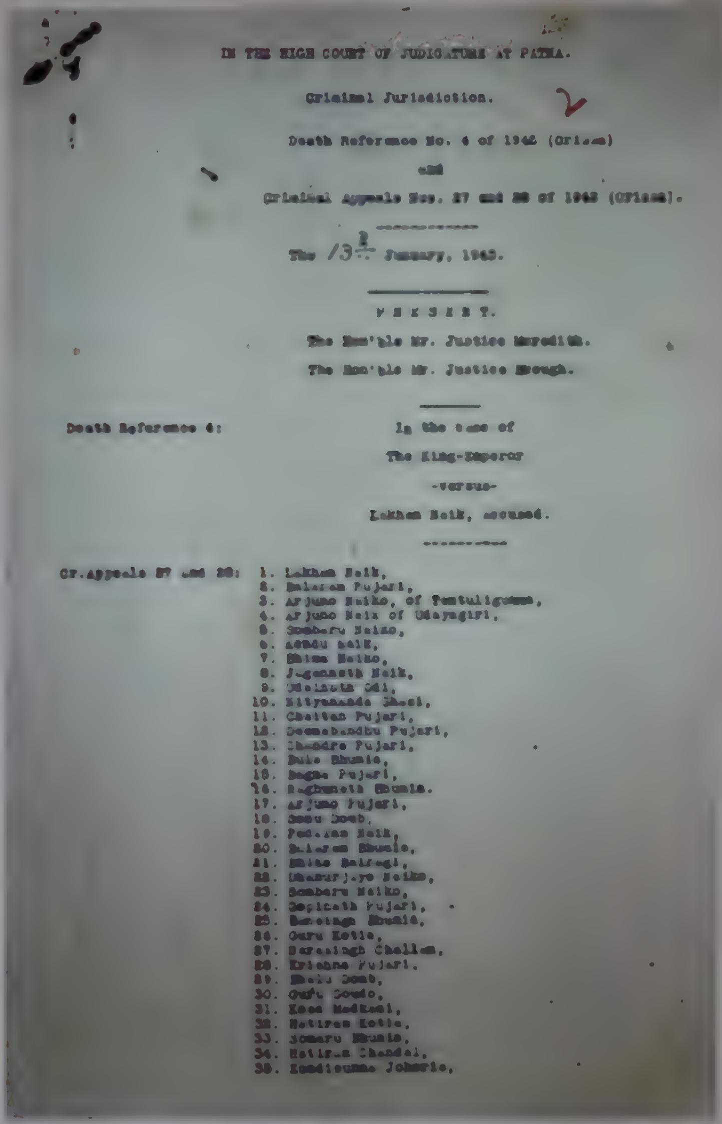
Sessions Case No. 18 of 1942.

The 13th day of November 1942.

King Emperor (Mathili P.S. Case No. 58 of 1942)---Complainant.

Versus

Lakhan Naiko and 53 others---------------------Accused.



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

Death Reference No. 4 of 1942 (Orissa)

and

Criminal Appeals Nos. 27 and 28 of 1942 (Orissa).

The 13th January, 1943.

P R E S E N T.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Meredith.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brough.

Death Reference 4: In the case of

The King-Emperor

-versus-

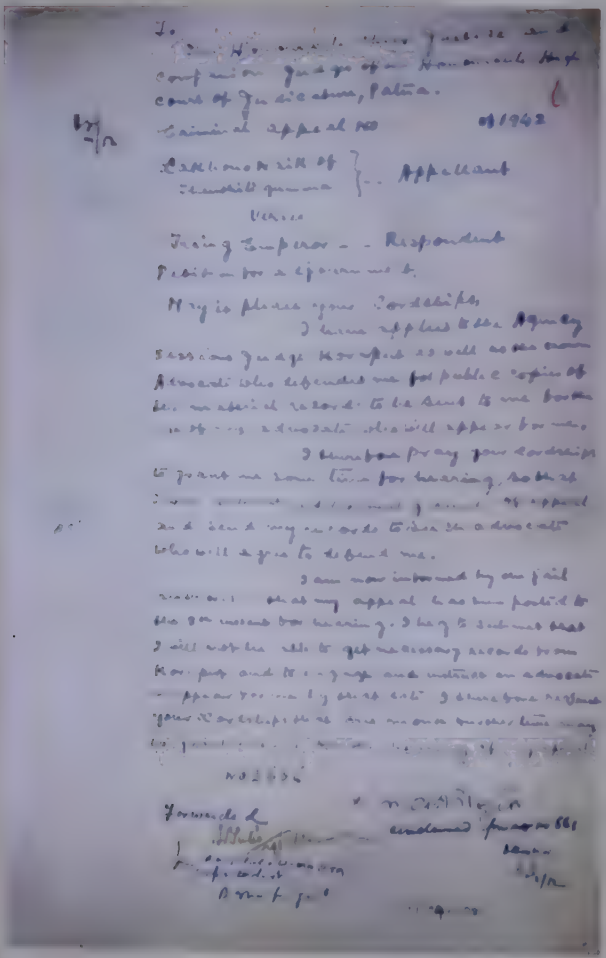
Lakhan Naik, accused.

Cr. Appeals 27 and 28:
1. Lakhan Naik,
2. Balaram Pujari,
3. Arjuno Naiko, of Tentuliguma,
4. Arjuno Naik of Udayagiri,
5. Somberu Naiko,
6. [illegible] Naik,
7. Bhima Naiko,
8. Jagannath Naik,
9. [illegible]
10. Nityananda [illegible],
11. Chaitan Pujari,
12. Deenabandhu Pujari,
13. Chandra Pujari,
14. Dule Bhumia,
15. Bagha Pujari,
16. Raghunath Bhumia,
17. Arjuno Pujari,
18. [illegible] Domb,
19. [illegible] Naik,
20. Balaram Bhumia,
21. [illegible] Bairagi,
22. [illegible] Naiko,
23. Somberu Naiko,
24. Gopinath Pujari,
25. [illegible] Bhumia,
26. Guru Kotia,
27. Narasingh Challan,
28. Krishna Pujari,
29. [illegible] Domb,
30. [illegible],
31. [illegible],
32. [illegible] Kotia,
33. Somaru Bhumia,
34. [illegible] Chandal,
35. [illegible],

In the Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Koraput V. Ramanathan, Esquire, Additional Sessions Judge, Koraput Sessions Case No. 18 of 1942 King Emperor v. Lakhan Naiko and 53 others

In the High Court of Judicature at Patna Bench- Justice Meredith, Justice Brough Criminal Appeal No. 27 of 1942 Lakhan Naik v. Emperor

In the above case records, Lakhan Naik was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court.



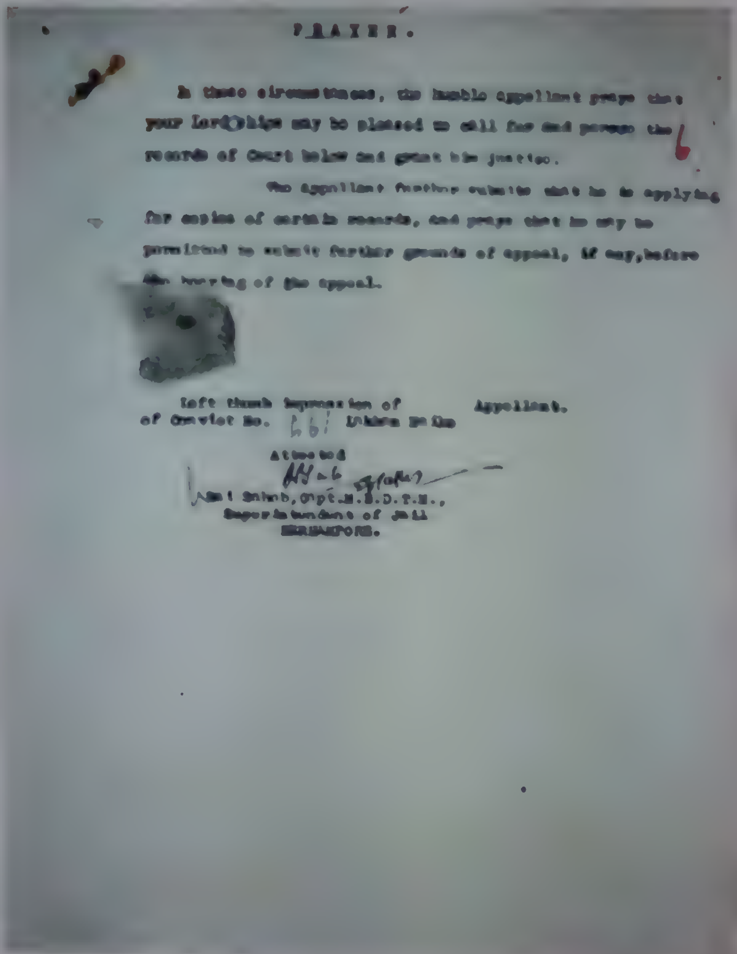
Criminal appeal No of 1942

Versus

King Emperor - - Respondent

Petition for adjournment.

May it please your Lordships,



PRAYER.

In these circumstances, the humble appellant prays that your Lordships may be pleased to call for and peruse the records of Court below and grant him justice.

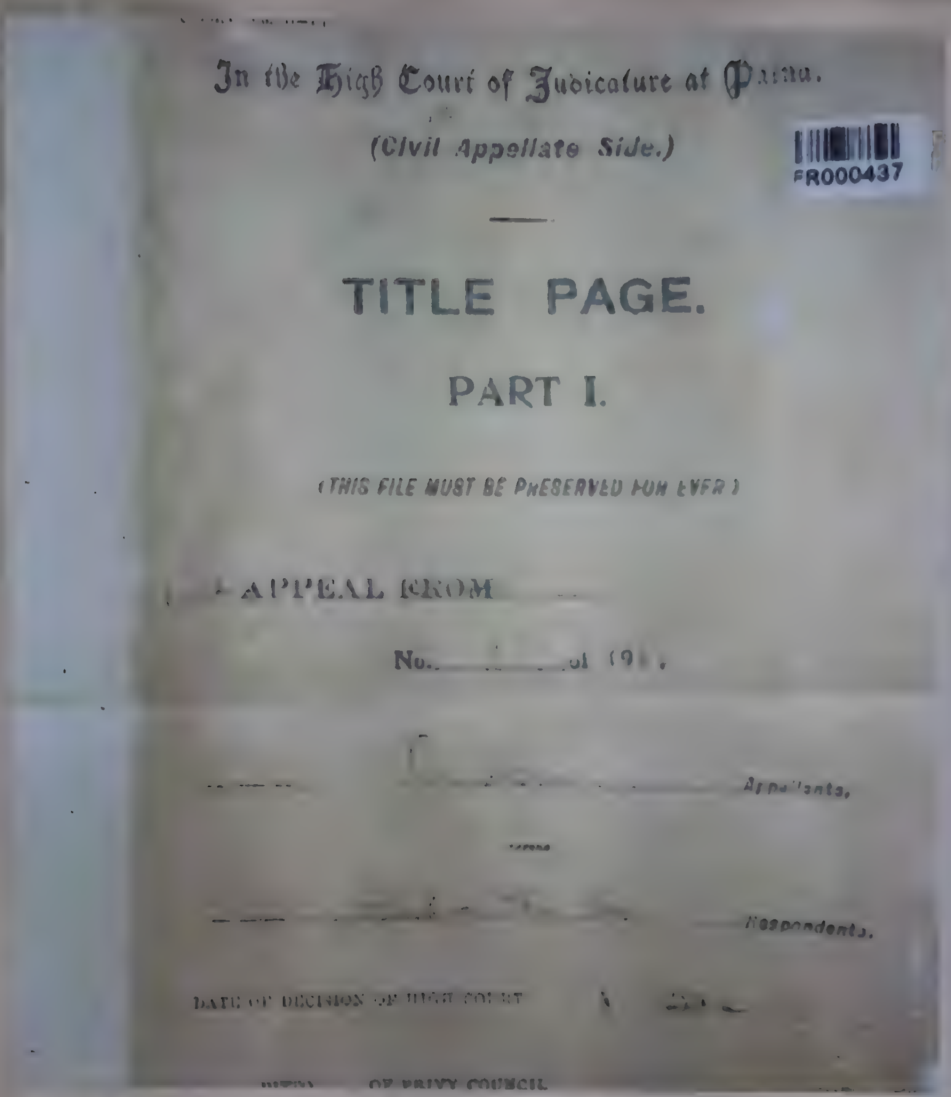
The appellant further submits that he is applying for copies of certain records, and prays that he may be permitted to submit further grounds of appeal, if any, before the hearing of the appeal.

Left thumb impression of Appellant.
of Convict No. 661 Lakhan Naik

Attested

Superintendent of Jail
BERHAMPORE.

Signature and Thumb Impression of Lakhan Naik



In the High Court of Judicature at Patna.

(Civil Appellate Side.)

FR000437

TITLE PAGE.

PART I.

(THIS FILE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR EVER.)

APPEAL FROM

No. [illegible] of 19

Appellants,

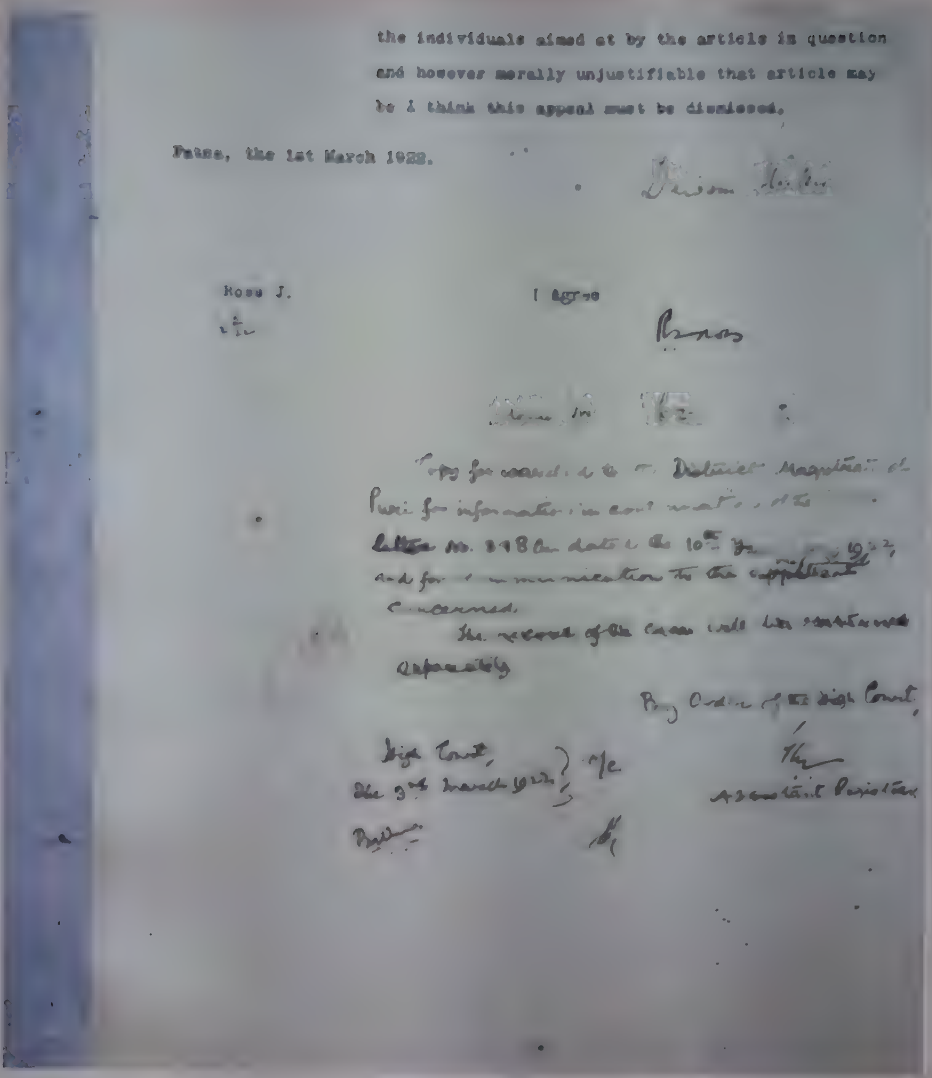
versus

Respondents.

DATE OF DECISION OF HIGH COURT

OF PRIVY COUNCIL

In the High Court of Judicature at Patna Govt. Appeal no. 1 of 1922 Emperor v. Gopabandhu Das Bench- Justice Rose Date of Judgment- 1st March 1922



the individuals aimed at by the article in question and however morally unjustifiable that article may be I think this appeal must be dismissed.

Patna, the 1st March 1922.

Rose J.

I agree

Copy forwarded to the District Magistrate of Puri for information in continuation of the letter No. 348 dated the 10th [illegible] 1922, and for communication to the appellant concerned.

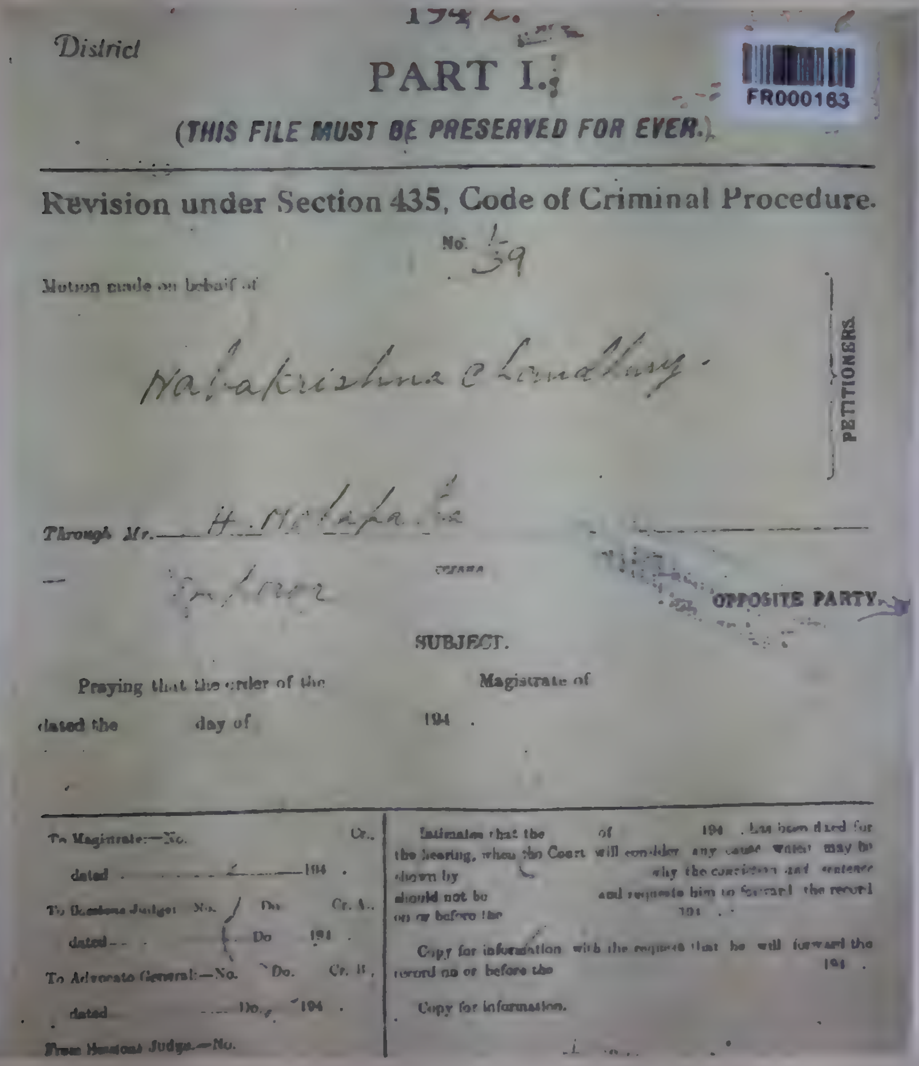
The record of the case will be returned separately.

By Order of the High Court,

High Court, the 9th March 1922.

Assistant Registrar

The document contains the judgment dismissing the appeal directed against the acquittal of Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das in a trial for alleged publishing of defamatory articles.



1942

District

PART I.

FR000163

(THIS FILE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR EVER.)

Revision under Section 435, Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 1/39

Motion made on behalf of

Nabakrishna Chaudhury

PETITIONERS.

Through Mr. H. Mahapatra

versus

Emperor

OPPOSITE PARTY.

SUBJECT.

Praying that the order of the Magistrate of

dated the day of 194 .

To Magistrate:—No. Cr.

dated 194 .

To Sessions Judge:—No. Do. Cr. A.

dated Do 194 .

To Advocate General:—No. Do. Cr. R.

dated Do. 194 .

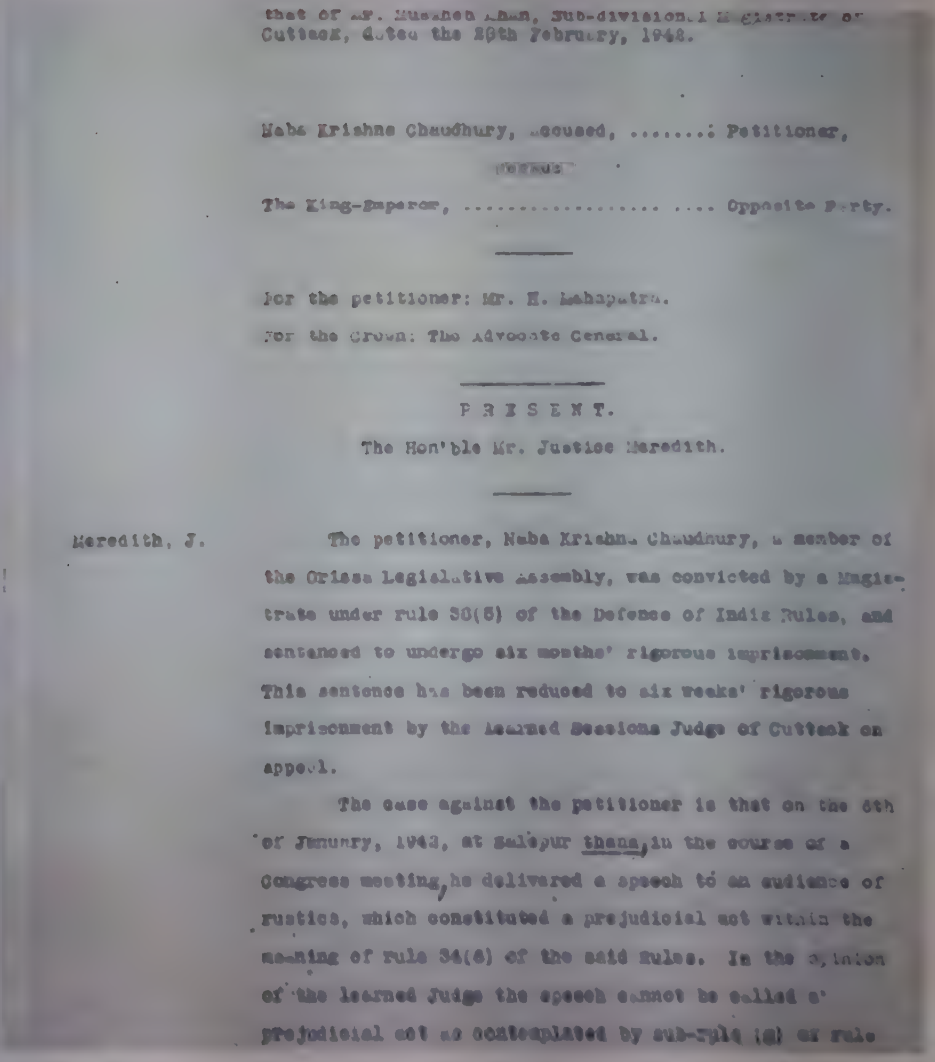
From Sessions Judge.—No.

Intimation that the of 194 . has been fixed for the hearing, when the Court will consider any cause which may be shown by why the conviction and sentence should not be and requests him to forward the record on or before the 194 .

Copy for information with the request that he will forward the record on or before the 194 .

Copy for information.

In the High Court of Judicature at Patna Revision 1/39 of 1942 Bench- Justice Meredith Date of Judgment- 1st October 1942



that of Mr. [illegible] Khan, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Cuttack, dated the 28th February, 1942.

Naba Krishna Chaudhury, accused, ...: Petitioner,

versus

The King-Emperor, ... Opposite Party.

For the petitioner: Mr. H. Mahapatra.

For the Crown: The Advocate General.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Meredith.

Meredith, J.

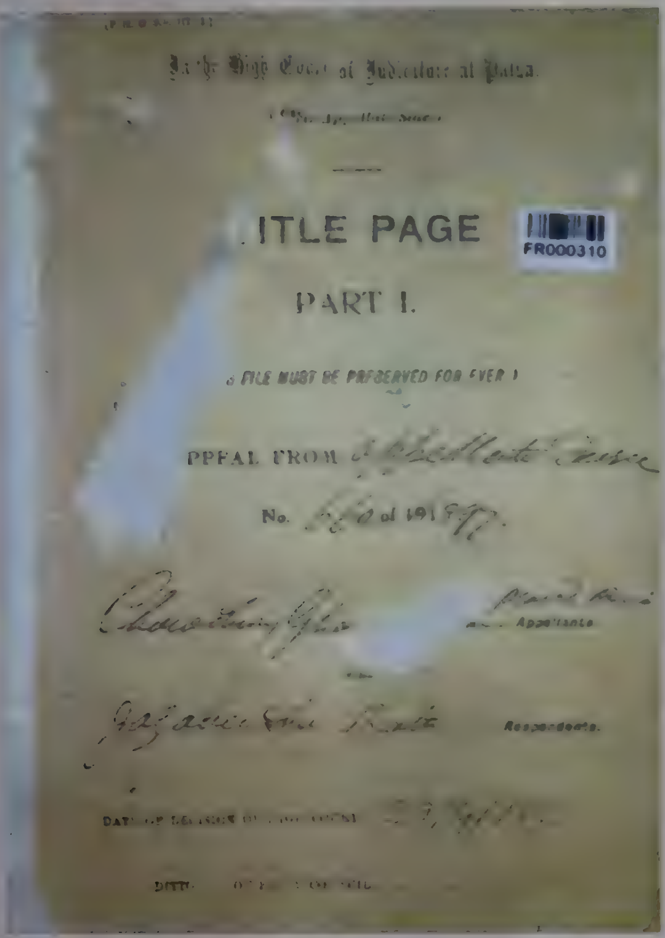
The petitioner, Naba Krishna Chaudhury, a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, was convicted by a Magistrate under rule 38(5) of the Defence of India Rules, and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. This sentence has been reduced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the learned Sessions Judge of Cuttack on appeal.

The case against the petitioner is that on the 6th of January, 1942, at Salepur thana, in the course of a Congress meeting, he delivered a speech to an audience of rustics, which constituted a prejudicial act within the meaning of rule 34(6) of the said Rules. In the opinion of the learned Judge the speech cannot be called a prejudicial act as contemplated by sub-rule (6) of rule

The document contains the Judgment passed by High Court in a matter of conviction of the petitioner under Rule 38 (5) of Defense of India Rules and sentenced to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment.

Judgments in different languages-

Further, as there are also records in Odia, Bengali and Telugu languages besides English in later part of the 19th century, one expert each in these languages is proposed to be engaged for preparation of descriptive catalogue of these records. The segregation of records on the basis language is also in progress.



In the High Court of Judicature at Patna.

ITLE PAGE

PART I.

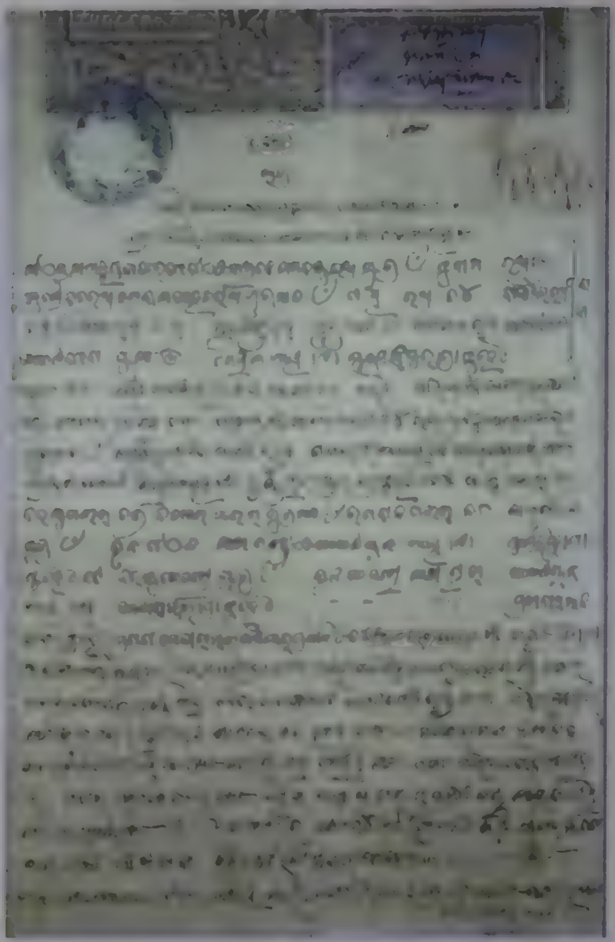
FILE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR EVER

PPEAL FROM

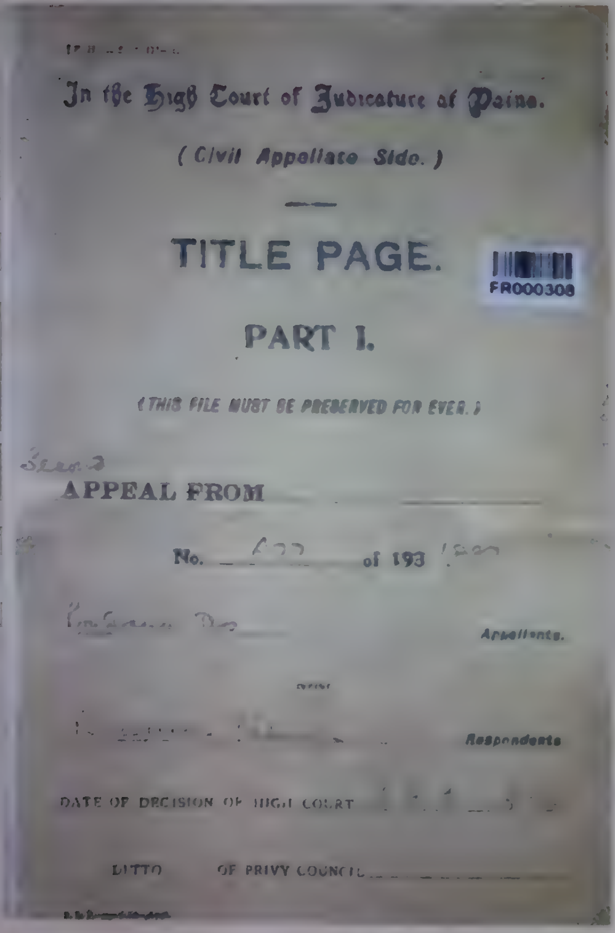
No. of 191

Appellants

Respondents.



Bengali- In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appeal No. 660 of 1897, Chowdhury Ghanashyam v. Jagabandhu Rath and others. Bench- Justice James Okinealy, Justice Behary Lal Gupta. Date of Judgment- 29th April 1898



In the High Court of Judicature at Patna.

(Civil Appellate Side.)

TITLE PAGE.

PART I.

(THIS FILE MUST BE PRESERVED FOR EVER.)

APPEAL FROM

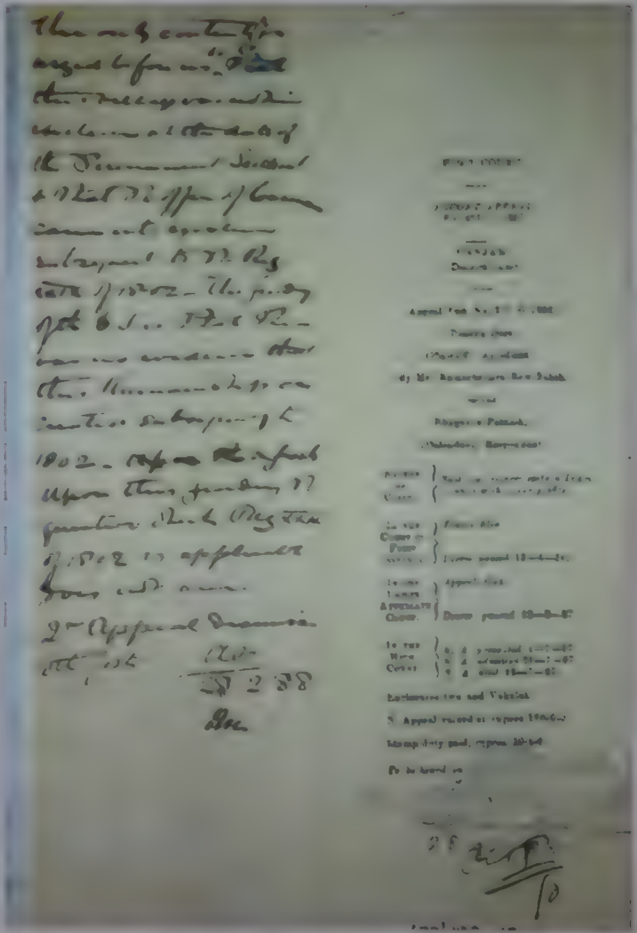
No. of 193

Appellants.

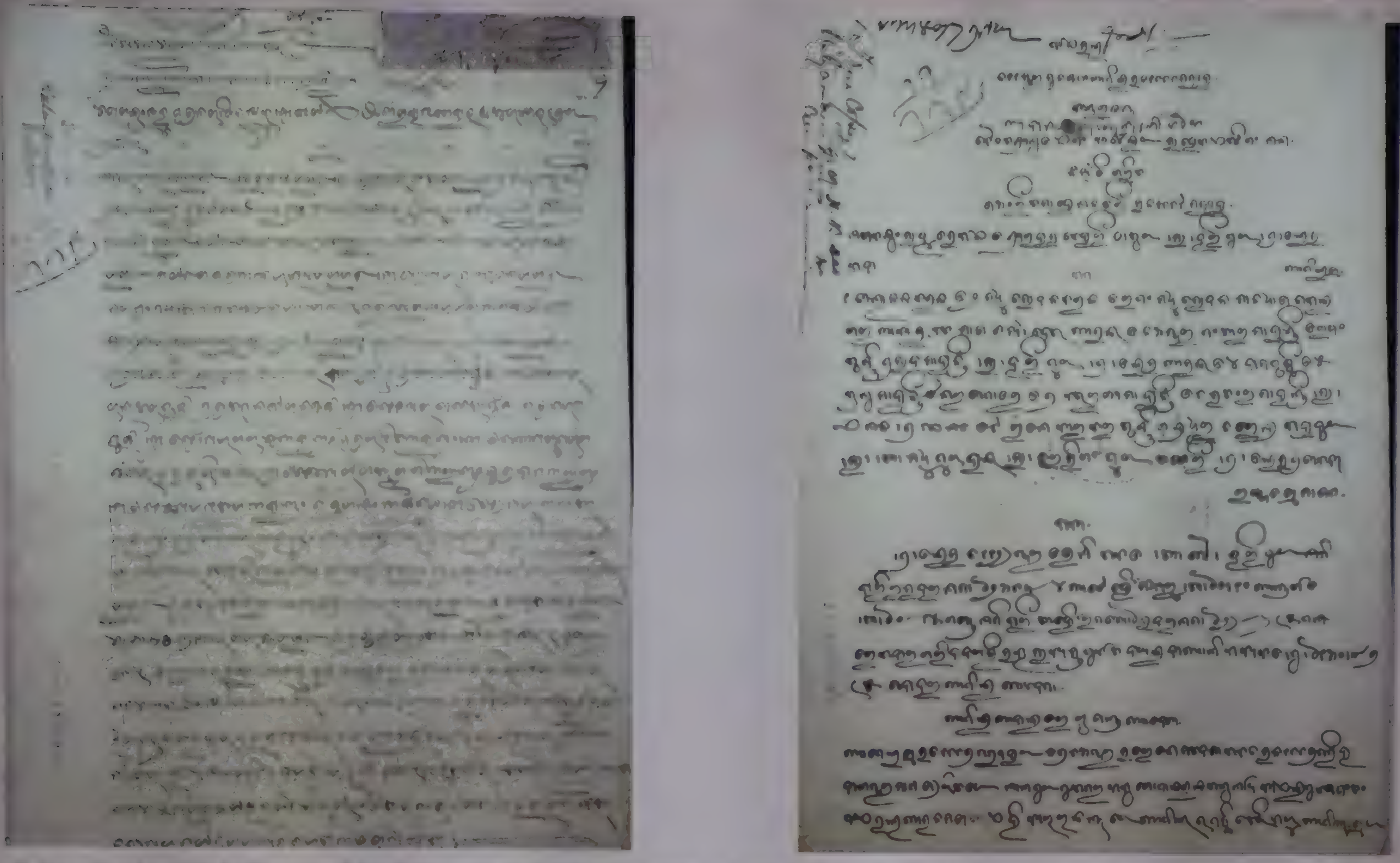
Respondents

DATE OF DECISION OF HIGH COURT

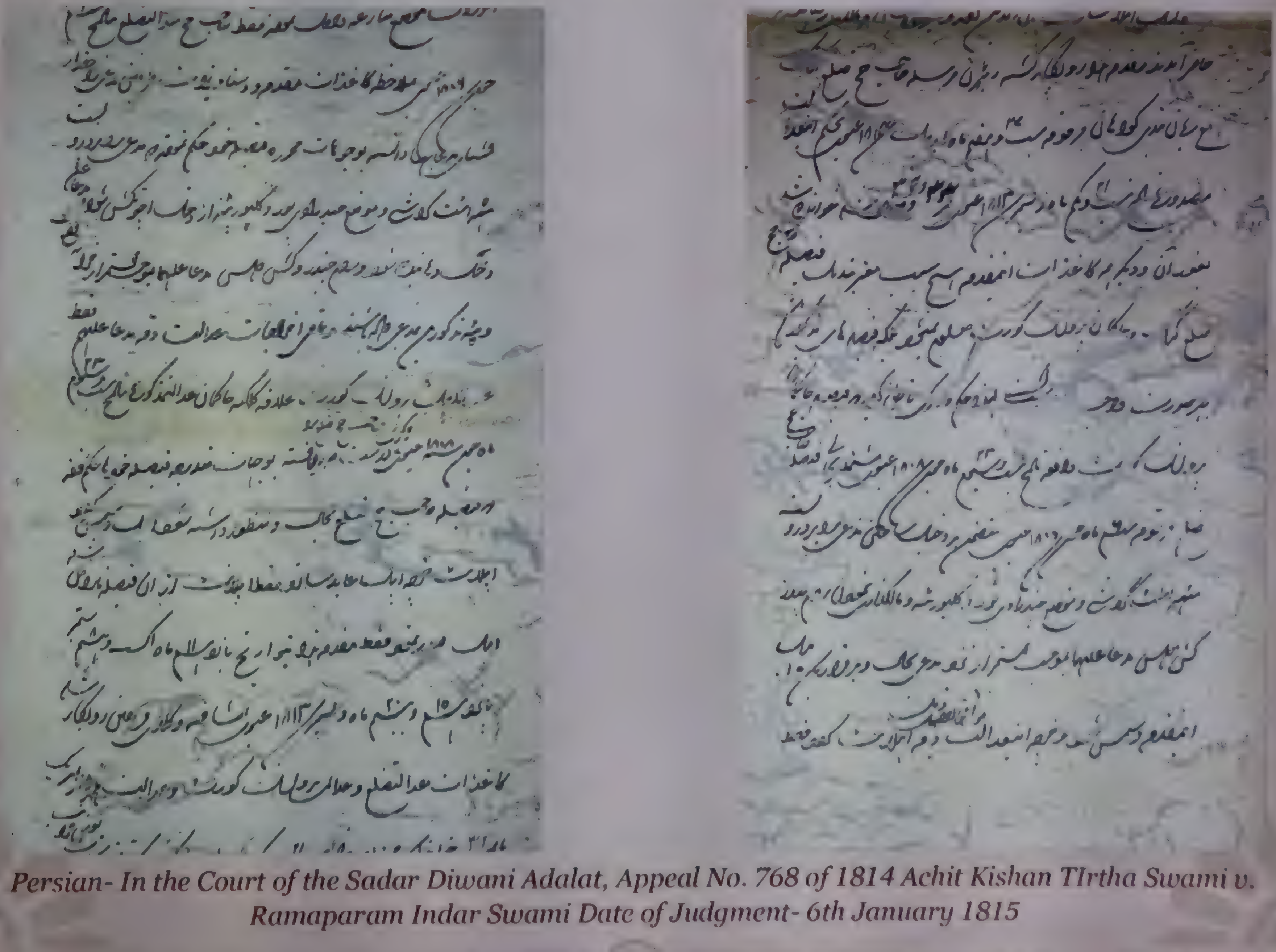
DITTO OF PRIVY COUNCIL



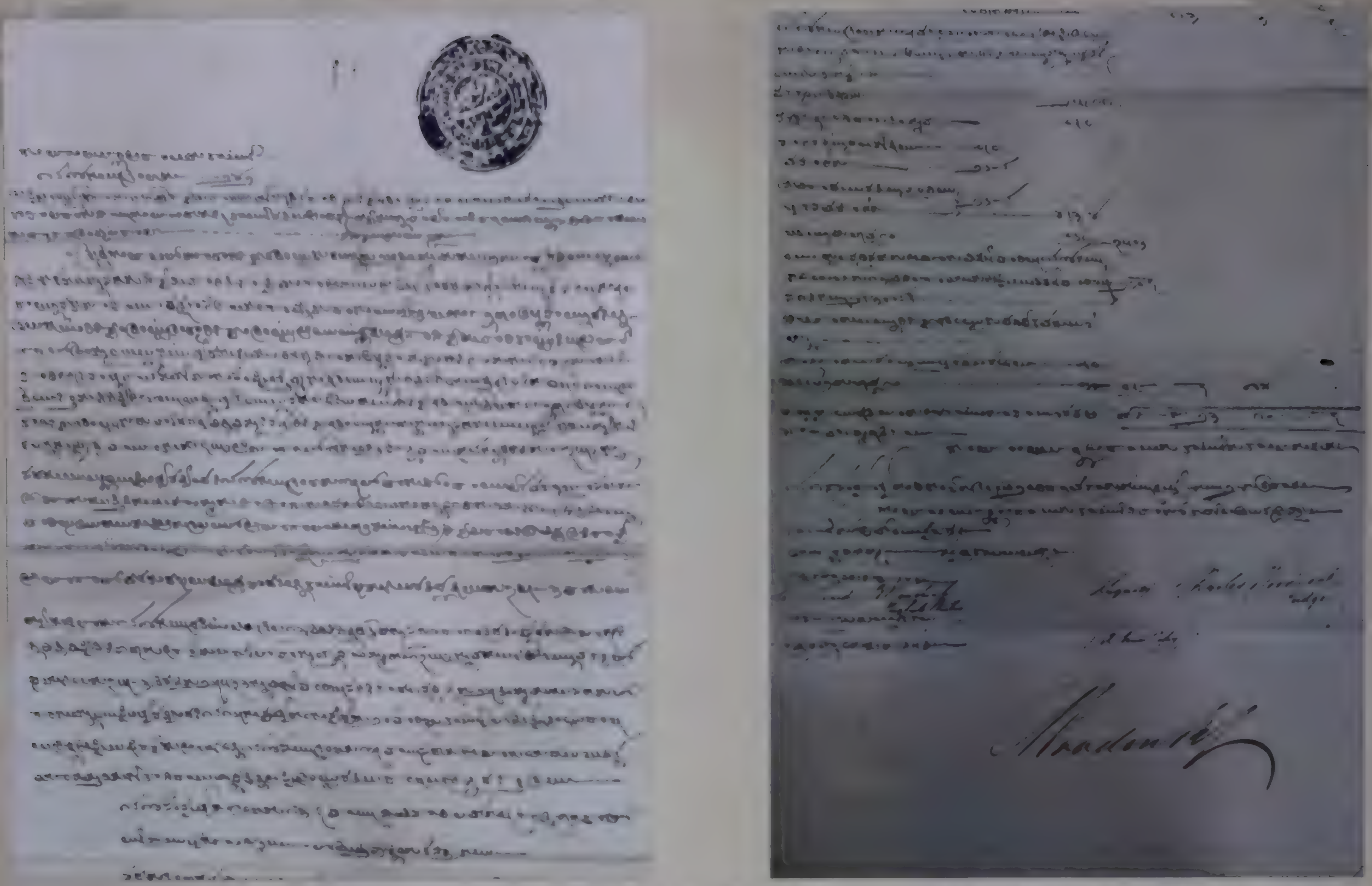
English- In the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appeal No. 676 of 1887 Podanu Dass v. Bhagavan Patnaik Bench- Chief Justice Sir Arthur Charles Collins, Justice T. Muthuswami Aiyar Date of Judgment- 28th February 1888



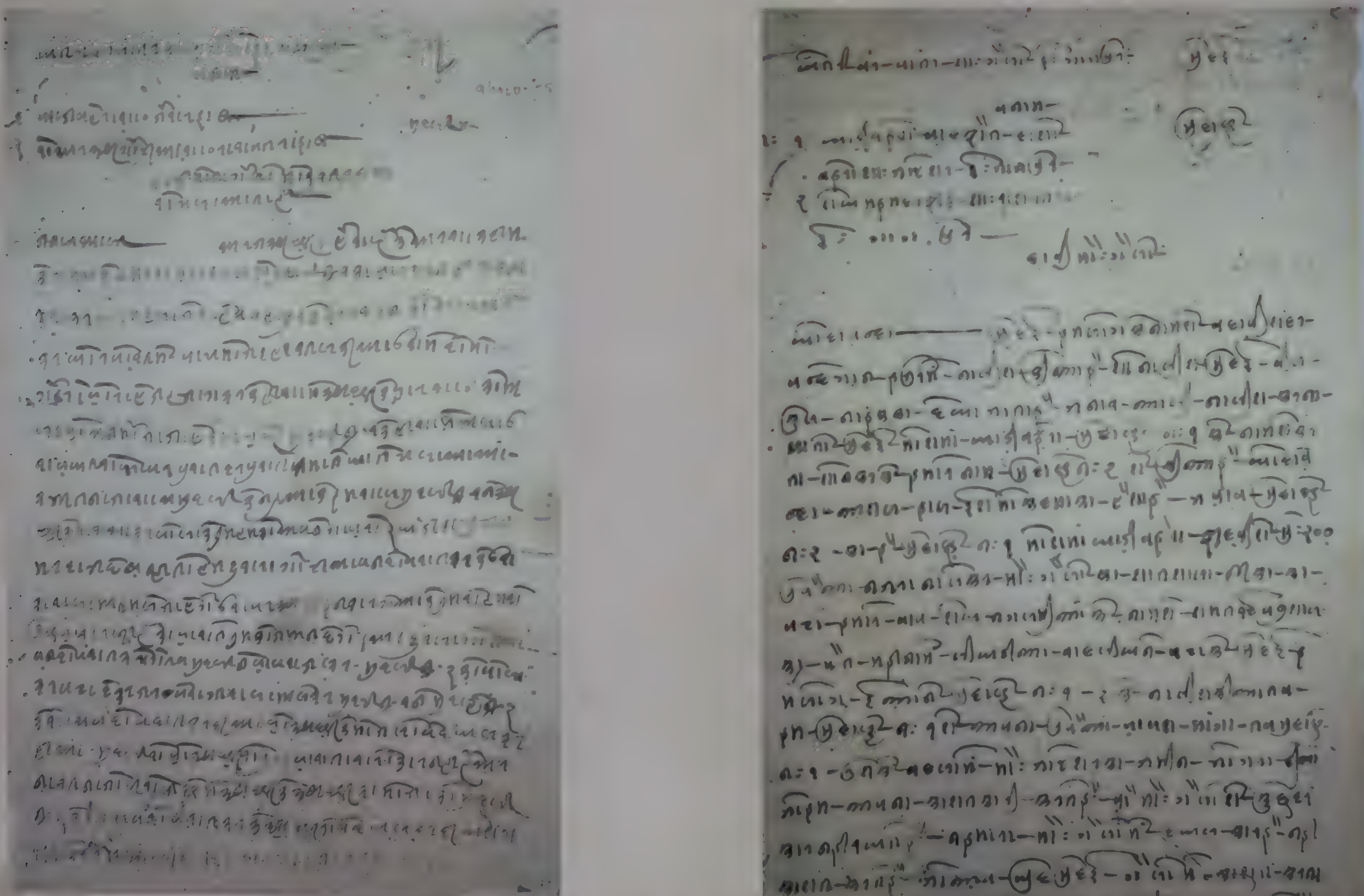
Odia- In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appeal Decree No. 884 of 1889, Jagabandhu Sahu v. Madhusudan Baral and others Bench- Justice John Freeman Norris, Justice Beverly Date of Judgment- 3rd December 1890



Persian- In the Court of the Sadar Diwani Adalat, Appeal No. 768 of 1814 Achit Kishan TIrtha Swami v. Ramaparam Indar Swami Date of Judgment- 6th January 1815



Telugu-The document contains judgment passed in Telugu language by Judge Charles Woodcock in the year 1814.



Unidentified – In the Court of the Diwani Adalat, Title Suit no. 9 of 1900 K. Padoo v. K. Behera Date of Judgment- 16th November 1900

Preservation: As almost all records are fragile and worm eaten, their repair and scientific preservation is the main priority of the centre. These records of 70 to 215 years old were preserved in an atmosphere not conducive to proper ventilation as a result of which they have been infected with fungus and worm. To save them from further deterioration, their proper and scientific preservation and storage was therefore the immediate priority of the centre. In view of this an agreement was signed with Indian National Trust for Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to whom the preservation work was assigned on 26 July 2022 on an estimated cost of Rs,1,98.08,262/- who have been repairing and preserving the records. While repairing the records, the modern parameter of fumigating, lining, guarding, stitching and binding are followed. Since the files are infected with worm and fungus they are fumigated in the fumigation chamber, a digitally controlled vault with chemicals like para dichlorobenzene and thymol with controlled temperature before treatment. Thereafter following methods are used.

Written condition report is prepared in order to record the physical condition of the manuscripts at the time of conservation and various other process undertaken for conservation.

Physical examination of the sheets i.e. condition of paper and solubility of the ink etc. Such examination helps determining the best treatment methodology to be adopted for safer conservation treatments.

Dry brushing of individual sheets to remove loose dust and insects before and after fumigation exercise.

Chemical conservation, consolidation and fixing of running inks.

Aqueous de-acidification in case of sheets having non-soluble inks.

In case of papers having highly fugitive inks, de-acidification shall be done using buffer (alkaline) papers and no wet treatment shall be given to the documents to avoid ink smudging.

Double sided lining with good quality tissue papers. Tissue lining of pages is a necessary step to impart physical strength to the paper manuscripts when they are in extremely fragile condition.

Guarding of lined sheets for giving additional strength to the manuscripts on the edges.

Stitching and binding of the guarded and lined sheets with conservation guidelines wherever required.

Treated sheet shall be kept under observation inside the conservation unit for one week before returning.

Until 15 April, 2023, INTACH has repaired so far 1105 files, 30 books in museum and 7034 sheets.

236
FUSE
6 AMP
MAIN
CONTROLL
INDICATOR
DIGITAL TEMP CONTROLLER
24
42
FUMI GATION CHAMBER
ISO
CE
Caltan
UPPER
LIGHT
BOTTOM
TH

Fumigation Chamber

Dry Brushing

Double sided lining with good quality tissue papers

Physical examination of the fragile records

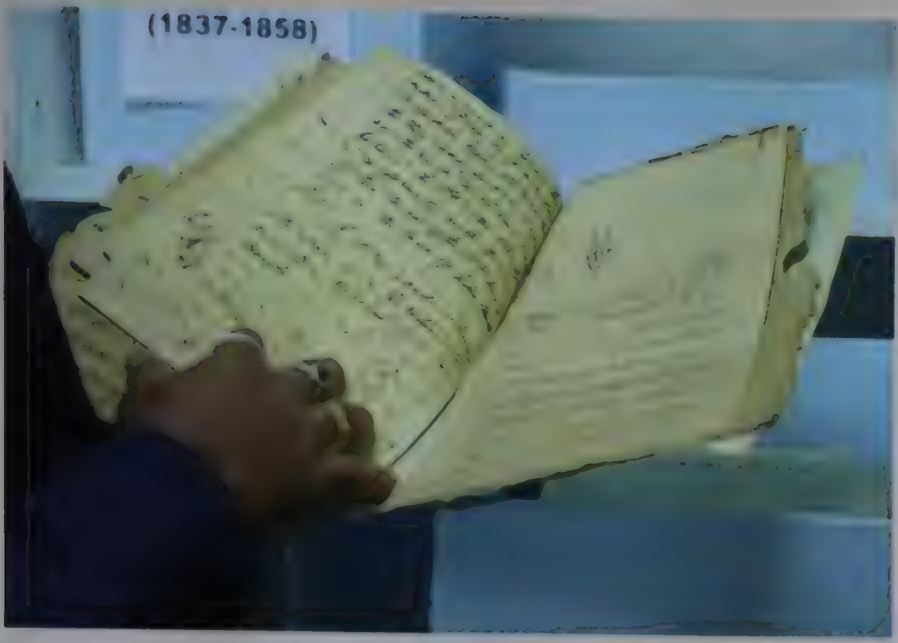
Aqueous de-acidification

Guarding and Cutting of lined sheets

Water and Lime Water Treatment

Stitching, Binding and Observation of Sheets

Though the records of RRDC are preserved in compacter, the fragile records are being preserved in custom made acid-free carton box which are kept in separate chamber and shelves.



Digitization: Though section 1 of the Odisha Gazette (Extraordinary), High Court of Orissa's notification dated 13 September 2021 stipulates destruction of any judicial records, books or papers after their conversion to electronic format in accordance with Section 7 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the fragile records up to 1950 are not to be destroyed because of their archival value. While digitizing the records the same parameter are to be followed as much as possible as in the case of non-fragile records. As per the applied parameter

Each case record shall be applied with a barcode sticker so that the data that will be captured from the record will be readable using the barcode reader.

Each scanned case record shall be indexed in accordance with the indexing parameters of the physical case record in such a way that the prescribed software accurately identifies every indexed document available in the scanned record.

Each scanned page shall be converted to PDF in Optical Character Recognition mode. Each PDF file shall be segregated according to indexing parameter.

Every scanned record shall be provided with adequate proper meta data.

The agency entrusted with the work of scanning and digitization shall use necessary technology to ensure that the scanned and digitized documents stored in the server shall remain accessible, readable and printable without affecting the information originally generated, sent and received for posterity.

Though the database containing the digitized records of the court shall be accessible in the local area network (LAN) of the court, in future all archival records may be uploaded in the website for the free access of the scholars. For accessing this method the system practiced in National Archives may be followed. As per this practice, all scholars intending to consult these records will have to register with Centre for Judicial Archives. After their online registration the web master will provide them an user ID and password which the scholar will use to access these records. He/ she will only read the records without being able to download them. In case they need any digitized copy for their research work they will have to apply separately and will be provided the soft copy on payment.

While handing over records for digitization, the agency will ensure that duplicate copies of any part thereof are removed to avoid needless scanning.

The Centre has so far digitized 592 fragile files or 11,043 sheets from 1808 to 1950.

Digitization

SCANNING STATION-3

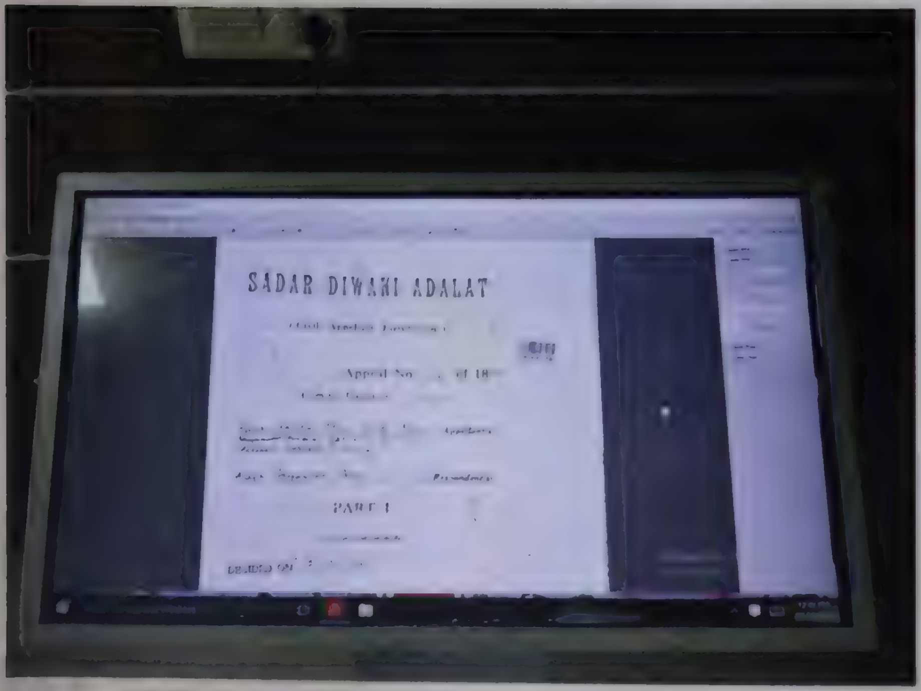
Scanning and Digitization by Over head Scanners

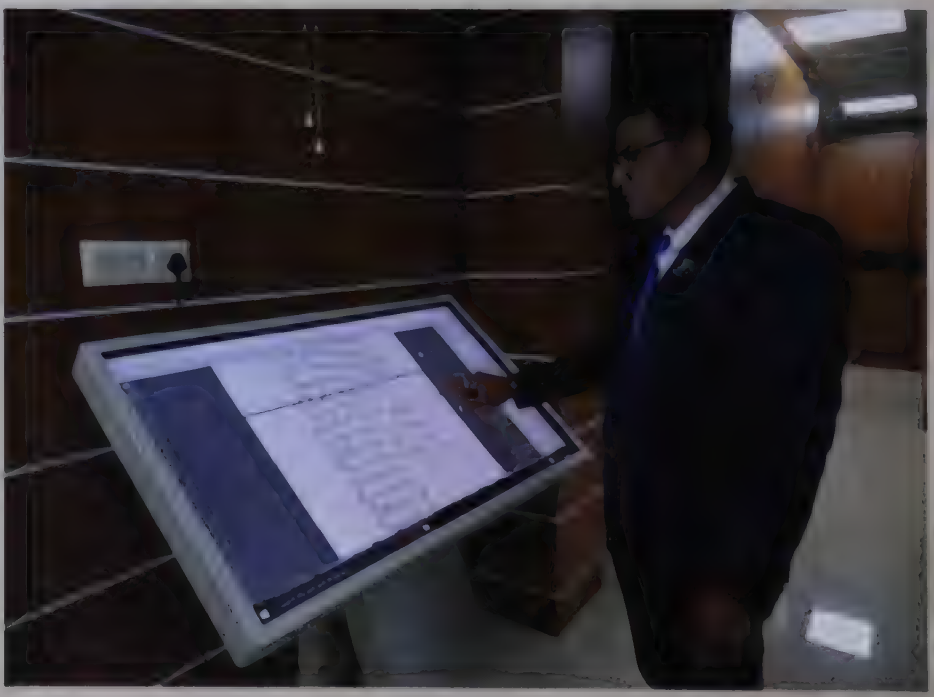
Consultation of records: Since allowing of accession to archival records both by the officials and scholars is a basic functions of archives, the RRDC committee in its meeting held on 18 April 2023, has approved the use of consultation of records by the scholars, officials and citizens of India in newly designed Research Room cum Repository. The scholars are supposed to consult the digitized version of files in computer.

Only those files which are not digitized, that can be available to scholars in physical form. All the scholars are to be registered before consulting the records. For registering in the research room the scholar is required to produce the document from his institution/ university that he is a bona fide research scholar. For a foreign scholar he will have produce the clearance from his embassy.

The scholars can also be extended reprographic facilities on demand. He will be supplied photocopy or scanned copies on prescribed payment.

Since the catalogue of records are to be uploaded in kiosk in the Research Room, the scholars will consult the catalogue in Kiosk and give requisition to the files after identifying and selecting the concerned file from the catalogue. The scholars on demand can also be provided with the photocopies or digital images of the documents on payment at prescribed rate.





The Standard Operating Procedure for Consultation of records is as follows:

Any research scholar or Indian citizen interested to consult files in Centre for Judicial Archives will have to register here with a letter of introduction by the University, Department, college or the educational institution in which he/she is formally attached. For any officials using the archives for official purpose, official request may be submitted either in hard or soft copies. For independent researchers or any other Indian citizens, photo copy of Aadhar card or any other government Identity card having photo and residential address may be submitted. The scholar/ citizen may submit detail about himself in prescribed form which may be prepared in the format of National Archives of India and Odisha State Archives.

Online registration of scholars may also be allowed, but this will be done after complete development of website.

In case of foreign scholars, apart from the letter of recommendation from the university/ educational institutions with which they are attached, a letter of clearance may also be obtained from the concerned embassy.

The scholars intending to consult records will be provided the digitized image of the records as much as possible which he/she will access from the Computer in the Research Room. All digitized archival files stored in the server will be accessible from the research room computer. In this connection the scholars after their registration will be provided a user ID and password by the web master.

Since a basic catalogue of all records is being prepared, it is proposed that this catalogue will be uploaded in Kiosk which the scholars will consult for accessioning the records. At present the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of all Persian records is in progress will also be uploaded in Kiosk. As regards the records in English, Odia, Telugu and Bengali are concerned those are being segregated now. Once their number in each of these languages is ascertained, separate scholars having proficiency in each of the regional languages will be engaged for preparation of descriptive catalogue.

All the scholars wanting true copies/images of the archival records will have to apply in prescribed form for the photocopy of the documents which want. This format will be prepared as per *Public Records Rules, 1997*. They may be provided with either photo copies or digital image of the documents for which they will be charged some amount which may be revised from time to time.

Format for registration of research scholar prepared as per the format of
National Archives of India

HIGH COURT OF ORISSA
CENTRE FOR JUDICIAL ARCHIVES
(APPLICATION FORM FOR PERMISSION TO CONSULT RECORDS)

To
The Director-Cum-O.S.D,
Centre for Judicial Archives,
Odisha.

Sir,

I hereby apply for enrolment as a research scholar for consulting records in the Research Room of the Centre for Judicial Archives. I agree to comply with the rules and conditions in force and promise to deposit a copy of each of my work based on materials consulted at the Centre for Judicial Archives immediately after the publication.

1. Name, including Surname: Sh./Smt./Km./ Dr...
2. Father's/Husband's name: ....
3. Date of Birth : ....
4. Qualification : ....
5. Nationality: ....
6. Profession: ....
7. Subject of research: ....
8. *University/Institutions registered with:..
9. Period for which admission is sought: ....
10. Signature and date: ....
11. Address: (i) Local : ....

....

(ii) Permanent: ....

....

Particulars of records to be consulted:

* Scholars are requested to attach a letter of recommendation from their University/Institution/ Department. However, the foreign scholars are requested to bring a letter of accreditation from the diplomatic representatives of their country in India as well.

VII. Dedicated building for Centre for Judicial Archives:

Collection and acquisition of archival records is a continuous process of archives. The Centre for Judicial Archives is not only the repository of the fragile records of the High Court of Orissa but also the 29 district courts of the state from where fragile records will be transferred here for permanent preservation on continuous basis. Since the existing spaces in RRDC building are inadequate, a separate building is essential for the exclusive archival functions. Besides, conservation laboratory, repository rooms, reprography, research room and the library, the archives also needs a conference hall for meeting and symposium. Moreover keeping in view the proposal to make it a research centre in history, archival studies, history of Indian legal system and studies on museum, programmes like seminar, symposium and publication will be the regular activities of the centre for which the building of a massive size is required.

Realizing the exclusiveness of these functions of the Centre which can be performed better in a dedicated building, the Government of Odisha, on a request by the High Court of Orissa has allotted a piece of land measuring 1.884 dec in the adjacent of RRDC building and contiguous to the Ain Seva Bhawan where the High Court of Orissa has already started the construction of a majestic building of total built up areas of 1,09,525 square feet at a projected cost of Rs 34,89,55,743/-. The Centre at present has more than 63, 000 archival records which have been acquired from some district courts apart from the records of the High court. But there are far more fragile records in different district courts across the state awaiting transfer to the Centre. However, due to space constraint in present RRDC building, these records will be transferred to the Centre after the completion of its functional building in the allotted piece of land. Apart from the judicial records of its own institutions, the Centre as a part of its objective of promoting research activities has also an ambitious scheme of acquiring the private papers of eminent legal luminaries of yesteryears which will immensely enrich its collection. Besides, it will also have a separate library whose collections will comprise the books and journals on archives, history, law and other aspects of social sciences which will facilitate its research programme. Acquisition of archival records and expansion of its library is a continuous process of an archival institution. In view of this such majestic building is designed keeping in view the future acquisition and expansion programme of the centre besides its promotion of research activities.

The building will also adopt all the latest international standard of records keeping and storage facilities with storage in compacters, 24 hours air conditioning facilities which all the major archival institutions and libraries in India have accepted. State PW.D. is executing the building plan which is expected to be completed in fifteen months.

Proposed Plan

Construction in Progress

Speech of Shri Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister of Odisha on the occasion of Stone Laying Ceremony of Centre for Judicial Archives, High Court of Orissa, Cuttack

28th January 2023

AVEEN P
CHIEF MINISTER

Hon'ble Dr. Justice S Muralidhar, Chief Justice of Odisha High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vineet Saran, Former Judge of Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr Justice Debabrata Dash, Chairman, RRDC and Judicial Archives Committee, Hon'ble Mr Justice S. Panigrahi, Member, Judicial Archives Committee and Hon'ble Judges of Odisha High Court.

Legal Luminaries, Distinguished guests, Ladies, & Gentlemen,

I am delighted to join all of you at the foundation laying ceremony of the Centre for Judicial Archives here at Cuttack. This is, I am informed, the first of its kind in the country. I thank the Odisha High Court for this unique initiative. I sincerely appreciate the efforts of Hon'ble Chief Justice Dr S. Muralidhar and the team in realization of this unique project.

An archive is not only the collection of the documentary heritage of a nation, but also the collective memory of the institution, and a passive witness of its history. By embarking upon this initiative, the Odisha High Court has done a commendable job in preserving the judicial history and promoting the judicial heritage of Odisha.

Our history is not just a document. It's a learning curve, a guiding light for our future. I am informed that all the judicial documents of the High Court and district courts since the British era up to 1950 will be preserved and archived here.

The Centre at present has over 50 thousand archival records which have been acquired from records of different districts, apart from the own records of the High court. These documents are a treasure trove in our judicial and legal arena.

It will be immensely beneficial to the historians and the legal luminaries for a meaningful reconstruction of history. Access to research scholars and the public will stimulate academic activities through symposiums and seminars. Research works, publication of academic journals and sharing of archival records with other academic and archival institutions of the State and across the country will enhance the awareness on our judicial heritage.

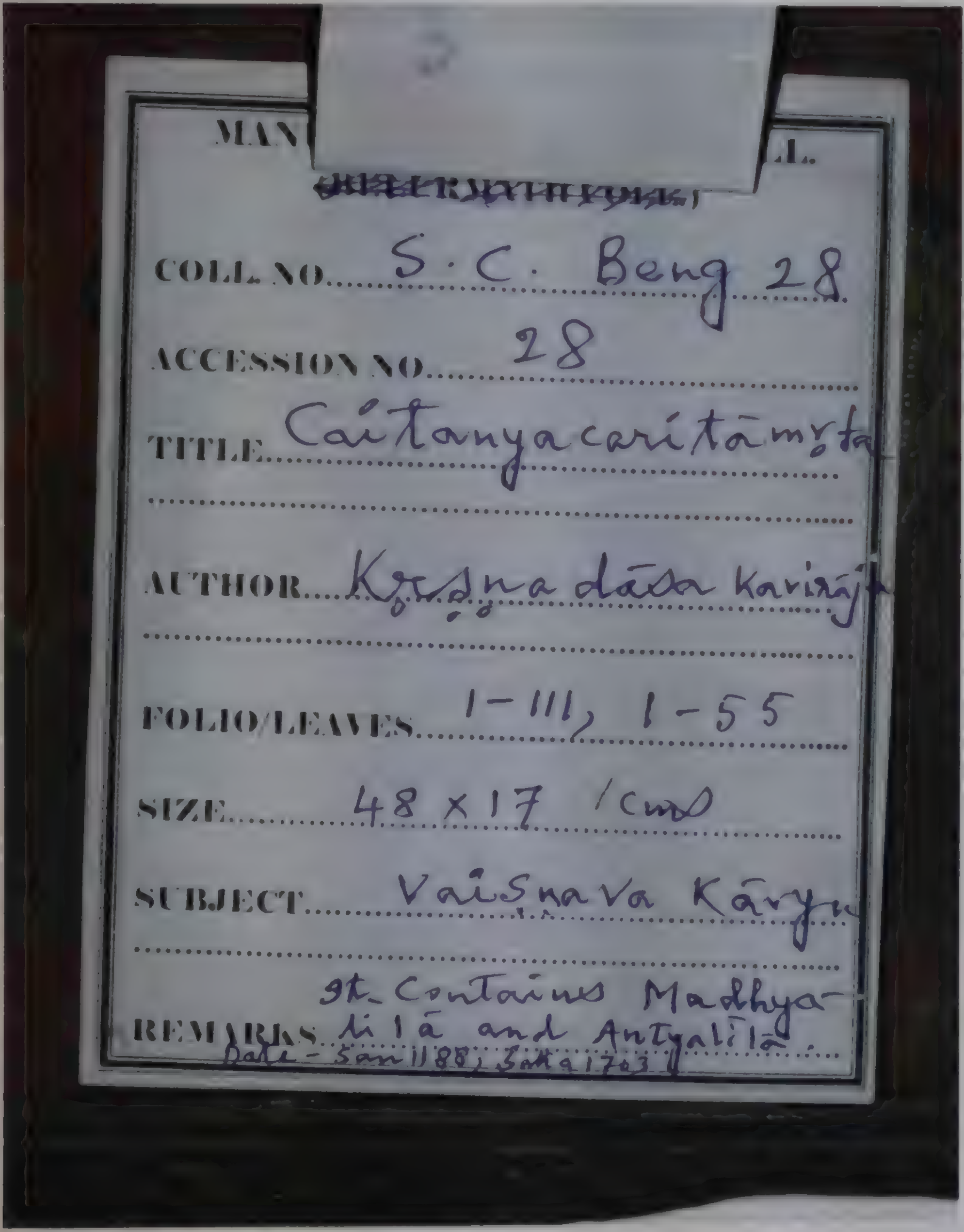
I am so happy that the employees of High Court will have comfortable accommodation. The designs look comprehensive with free space, Gym etc. I am sure the staff would be happy.

The Government of Odisha is always keen to support and strengthen the judicial and legal infrastructure in the state. We have provided land for the centre, and will continue to provide all kinds of support for any such initiative.

Thank You
Vande Utkal Janani.

Compilation of Judicial History

Since there was a need for collection of archival materials for judicial history project it was therefore decided that a visit may be made to some old archival, academic institutions and libraries to make a survey of their treasure trove. Accordingly, Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Dr. Lalatendu Das Mohapatra visited Asiatic Society, West Bengal State Archives and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences in Kolkata, National Archives, Department of Post and Telegraph and Parliamentary Library in New Delhi from where they collected scan copies of some archival documents, news paper reports, photographs, paintings from old manuscripts and copies of postage stamps. Besides, Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra also led a team consisting of Dr. Bijoy Mohapatra, Consultant (Law), Ms Tanuja Meghamala and Mr Rahul Vikram Pathy, both Law Researchers to visit Odisha State Archives to select and collect some archival documents. That apart Dr Bijoy Mohapatra and Mr Rahul Vikram Pathy also visited ' The Samaj' office in Gopabandhu Bhawan to collect some old newspaper reports and photographs from ' The Samaj' for the newspaper galleries. Besides, Justice Sashikanta Mishra and Shri Abhilas Senapati were also instrumental in collecting the photocopies of the Telugu inscription in Sri Kurma temple in Srikakulam and Dr. Lalatendu Das Mohapatra collected the copies of relevant page of 'Maraqut-I-Hasan' from Rampur Raja Library, Uttar Pradesh.



MAN L.

COLL. NO. S. C. Beng 28

ACCESSION NO. 28

TITLE Caitanyacaritāmṛta

AUTHOR Kṛṣṇa dāsa kaviraj

FOLIO/LEAVES 1-III, 1-55

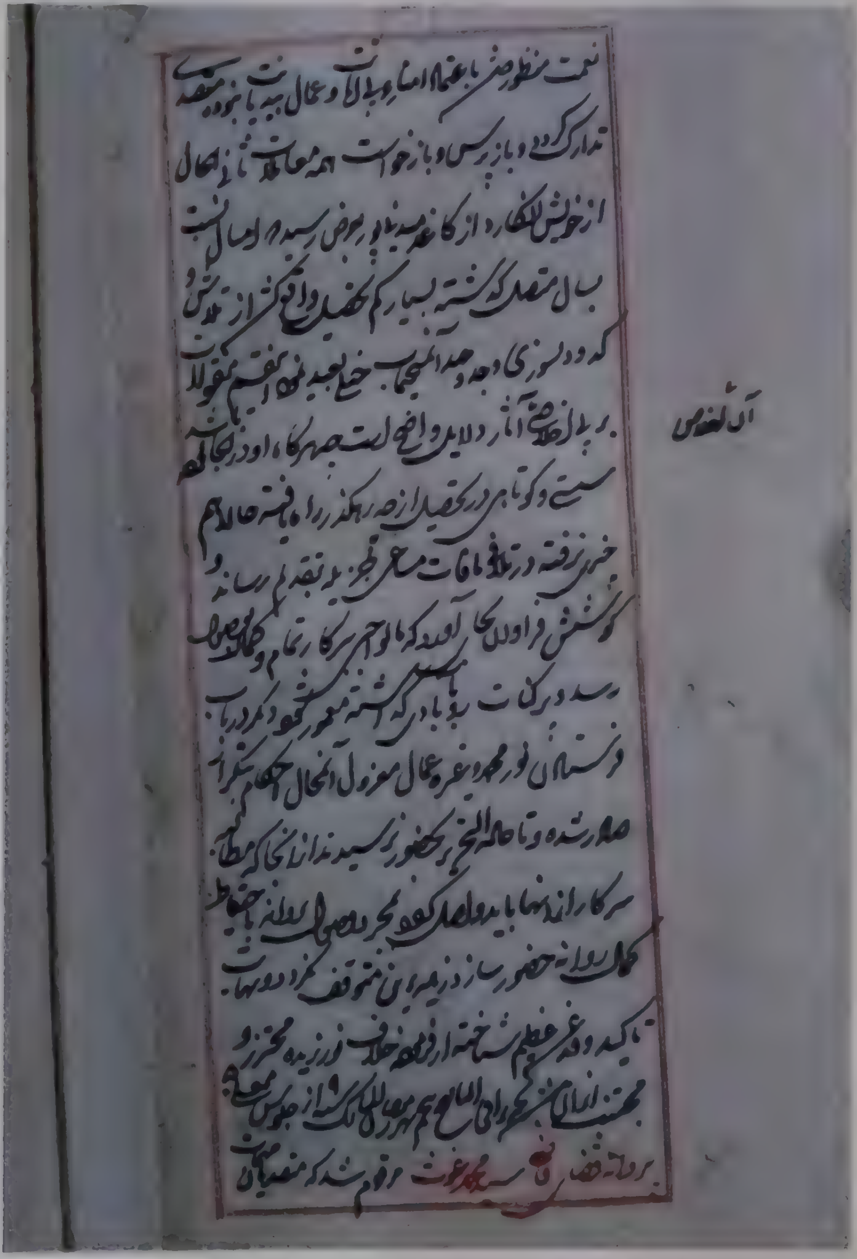
SIZE 48 x 17 /cms

SUBJECT Vaiṣṇava Kāvy

REMARKS It contains Madhya-lilā and Antyalilā.

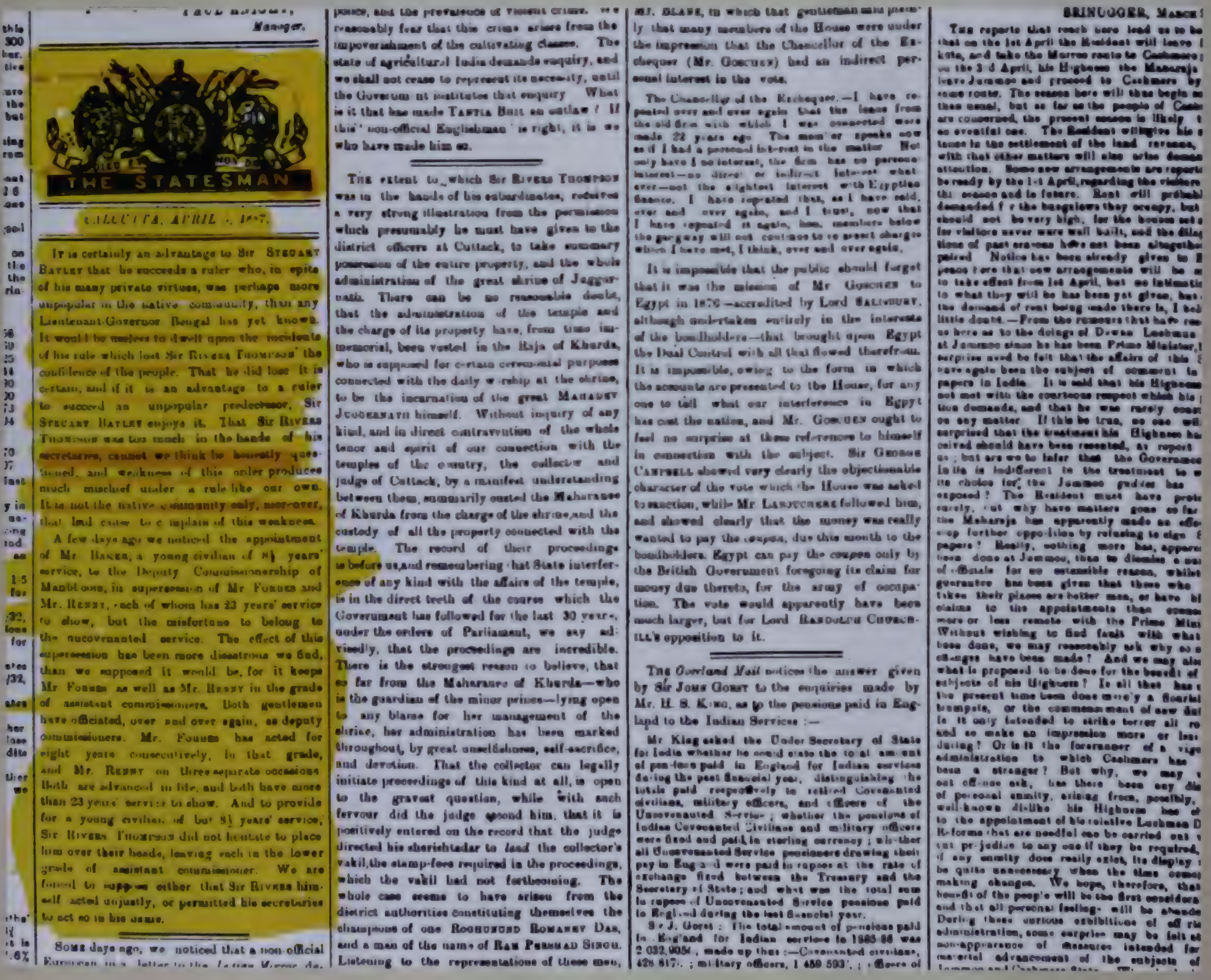
Date - San 1188; Saka 1703

Chaitanya Charitamrta- Asiatic Society, Kolkata



Muraqat-I-Hasan- Rampur Raja Library, Uttar Pradesh

Since compilation of judicial history of Odisha is one of the top priorities of the entire project, the efforts in this regard have already been initiated with collection of materials. Earlier a similar idea was mooted and initiated by Hon'ble Justice Mr Sashikanta Mishra in 2017 with the compilation of a monograph titled, 'Judicial History of Odisha- A Journey through Time' which was synchronized with the launch of the Museum of Justice. This work, a broad outline of the judicial system of Odisha starting from ancient Odisha, medieval, later medieval, Marahatta and British period is a base work of this project which may be used as reference tool for building up a larger and more detailed project of the kind. Some of the materials collected from National Archives, Odisha State Archives, West Bengal State Archives, Asiatic Society and Centre for Social Science for the galleries in Museum have provided rich source materials to the history of present judicial project which is expected to immensely enrich the contents of the books for both ancient-medieval and modern period. Justice Sashikanta Mishra who is supervising and coordinating this project with the assistance of Dr Lalatendu Das Mohapatra have also visited National Library, Kolkata where they have selected 85 books and government publications on Indian Judiciary and legal systems whose digitized images are being acquired.



Manager.

THE STATESMAN

CALCUTTA, APRIL [illegible], 1887.

IT is certainly an advantage to Sir STEUART BAYLEY that he succeeds a ruler who, in spite of his many private virtues, was perhaps more unpopular in the native community, than any Lieutenant-Governor Bengal has yet known. It would be useless to dwell upon the incidents of his rule which lost Sir RIVERS THOMPSON the confidence of the people. That he did lose it is certain, and if it is an advantage to a ruler to succeed an unpopular predecessor, Sir STEUART BAYLEY enjoys it. That Sir RIVERS THOMPSON was too much in the hands of his secretaries, cannot we think be honestly questioned, and weakness of this order produces much mischief under a rule like our own. It is not the native community only, moreover, that had cause to complain of this weakness.

A few days ago we noticed the appointment of Mr BAKER, a young civilian of 8½ years' service, to the Deputy Commissionership of Manbhoom, in supersession of Mr FORBES and Mr. RENNY, each of whom has 23 years' service to show, but the misfortune to belong to the uncovenanted service. The effect of this supersession has been more disastrous we find, than we supposed it would be, for it keeps Mr FORBES as well as Mr. RENNY in the grade of assistant commissioners. Both gentlemen have officiated, over and over again, as deputy commissioners. Mr. FORBES has acted for eight years consecutively, in that grade, and Mr. RENNY on three separate occasions. Both are advanced in life, and both have more than 23 years' service to show. And to provide for a young civilian of but 8½ years' service, Sir RIVERS THOMPSON did not hesitate to place him over their heads, leaving each in the lower grade of assistant commissioner. We are forced to suppose either that Sir RIVERS himself acted unjustly, or permitted his secretaries to act so in his name.

SOME days ago, we noticed that a non-official

peace, and the prevalence of violent crime. We reasonably fear that this crime arises from the impoverishment of the cultivating classes. The state of agricultural India demands enquiry, and we shall not cease to represent its necessity, until the Government institutes that enquiry. What is it that has made TANTIA BHIL an outlaw? If this "non-official Englishman" is right, it is we who have made him so.

THE extent to which Sir RIVERS THOMPSON was in the hands of his subordinates, receives a very strong illustration from the permission which presumably he must have given to the district officers at Cuttack, to take summary possession of the entire property, and the whole administration of the great shrine of Juggernath. There can be no reasonable doubt, that the administration of the temple and the charge of its property have, from time immemorial, been vested in the Raja of Khurda, who is supposed for certain ceremonial purposes connected with the daily worship at the shrine, to be the incarnation of the great MAHAPROBHU JUGGERNATH himself. Without inquiry of any kind, and in direct contravention of the whole tenor and spirit of our connection with the temples of the country, the collector and judge of Cuttack, by a manifest understanding between them, summarily ousted the Maharanee of Khurda from the charge of the shrine, and the custody of all the property connected with the temple. The record of their proceedings is before us, and remembering that State interference of any kind with the affairs of the temple, is in the direct teeth of the course which the Government has followed for the last 30 years, under the orders of Parliament, we say advisedly, that the proceedings are incredible. There is the strongest reason to believe, that so far from the Maharanee of Khurda—who is the guardian of the minor prince—lying open to any blame for her management of the shrine, her administration has been marked throughout, by great unselfishness, self-sacrifice, and devotion. That the collector can legally initiate proceedings of this kind at all, is open to the gravest question, while with such fervour did the judge second him, that it is positively entered on the record that the judge directed his sherishtadar to *lend* the collector's vakil, the stamp-fees required in the proceedings, which the vakil had not forthcoming. The whole case seems to have arisen from the district authorities constituting themselves the champions of one ROGHUNUND ROMANEY DAS, and a man of the name of RAM PERSHAD SINGH. Listening to the representations of these men,

Mr. BLAKE, in which that gentleman said plainly that many members of the House were under the impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. GOSCHEN) had an indirect personal interest in the vote.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I have repeated over and over again that the loans from the old firm with which I was connected were made 22 years ago. The member speaks now as if I had a personal interest in the matter. Not only have I no interest, the firm has no personal interest—no direct or indirect interest whatever—not the slightest interest with Egyptian finance. I have repeated that, as I have said, over and over again, and I trust, now that I have repeated it again, hon. members below the gangway will not continue to re-assert charges which I have met, I think, over and over again.

It is impossible that the public should forget that it was the mission of Mr GOSCHEN to Egypt in 1876—accredited by Lord SALISBURY, although undertaken entirely in the interests of the bondholders—that brought upon Egypt the Dual Control with all that flowed therefrom. It is impossible, owing to the form in which the accounts are presented to the House, for any one to tell what our interference in Egypt has cost the nation, and Mr. GOSCHEN ought to feel no surprise at these references to himself in connection with the subject. Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL showed very clearly the objectionable character of the vote which the House was asked to sanction, while Mr LABOUCHERE followed him, and showed clearly that the money was really wanted to pay the coupon, due this month to the bondholders. Egypt can pay the coupon only by the British Government foregoing its claim for money due thereto, for the army of occupation. The vote would apparently have been much larger, but for Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's opposition to it.

THE *Overland Mail* notices the answer given by Sir JOHN GORST to the enquiries made by Mr. H. S. KING, as to the pensions paid in England to the Indian Services :—

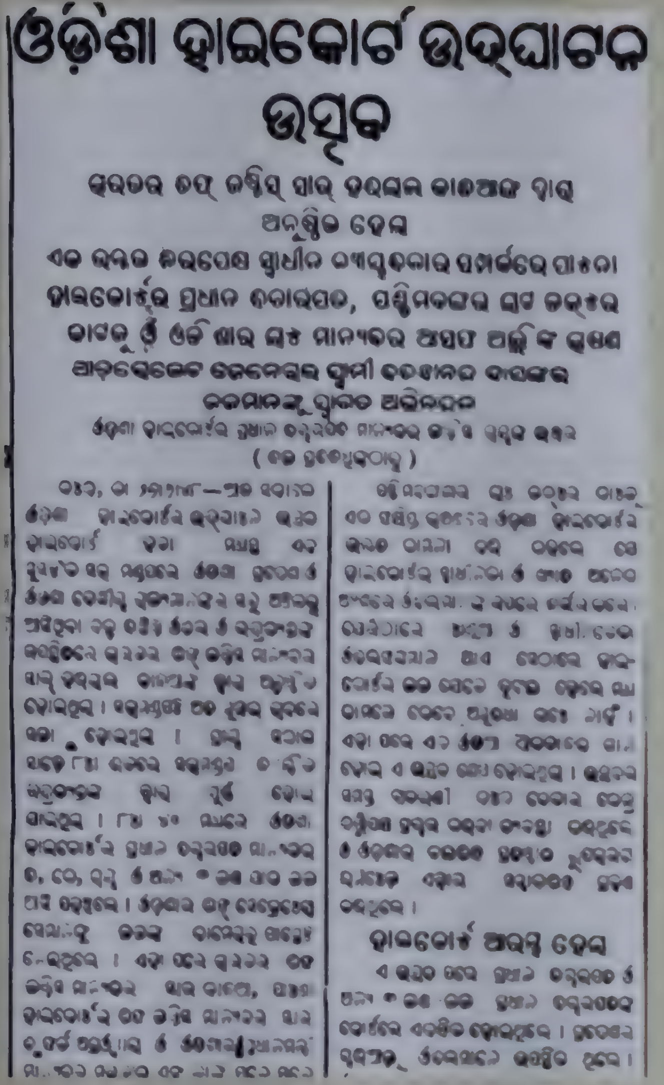
Mr King asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he could state the total amount of pensions paid in England for Indian services during the past financial year, distinguishing the totals paid respectively to retired Covenanted civilians, military officers, and officers of the Uncovenanted Service; whether the pensions of Indian Covenanted Civilians and military officers were fixed and paid in sterling currency; whether all Uncovenanted Service pensioners drawing their pay in England were paid in rupees at the rate of exchange fixed between the Treasury and the Secretary of State; and what was the total sum in rupees of Uncovenanted Service pensions paid in England during the last financial year.

Sir J. Gorst: The total amount of pensions paid in England for Indian services in 1885-86 was 2 032,905l., made up thus:—Covenanted civilians, 428 817l.; military officers, 1 459 593l.; officers of

SRINUGGER, MARCH
THE reports that reach here lead us to be
that on the 1st April the Resident will leave
kote, and take the Murree route to Cashmere;
on the 3rd April, his Highness the Maharaja
leave Jummoo and proceed to Cashmere by
same route. The season here will thus begin e
than usual, but as far as the people of Cash
are concerned, the present season is likely t
an eventful one. The Resident will give his
tention to the settlement of the land revenue,
with that other matters will also arise deman
attention. Some new arrangements are reporte
be ready by the 1st April, regarding the visitors
this season and in future. Rent will probabl
demanded for the bungalows they occupy, but
should not be very high, for the houses set a
for visitors never were well built, and the dilap
tions of past seasons have not been altogethe
paired. Notice has been already given to E
peans here that new arrangements will be m
to take effect from 1st April, but no intimatio
to what they will be has been yet given, but
the demand of rent being made there is, I bel
little doubt.—From the rumours that have rea
us here as to the doings of Dewan Lachman
at Jummoo since he has been Prime Minister,
surprise need be felt that the affairs of this S
have again been the subject of comment in
papers in India. It is said that his Highness
not met with the courteous respect which his
tion demands, and that he was rarely consu
on any matter. If this be true, no one wil
surprised that the treatment his Highness ha
ceived should have been resented, as report
us; but are we to infer that the Governmen
India is indifferent to the treatment to w
its choice for the Jummoo guddee has
exposed? The Resident must have prote
surely. But why have matters gone so far
the Maharaja has apparently made no effo
stop further opposition by refusing to sign
papers? Really, nothing more has, apparen
been done at Jummoo, than to dismiss a nu
of officials for no ostensible reason, whilst
guarantee has been given that those who
taken their places are better men, or have b
claims to the appointments than conne
more or less remote with the Prime Mini
Without wishing to find fault with what
been done, we may reasonably ask why so
changes have been made? And we may als
what is proposed to be done for the benefit of
subjects of his Highness? Is all that has
the present time been done merely a flourish
trumpets, or the commencement of new du
Is it only intended to strike terror all ro
and so make an impression more or less
during? Or is it the forerunner of a vigo
administration to which Cashmere has
been a stranger? But why, we may
out offence ask, has there been any dis
of personal enmity, arising from, possibly,
well-known dislike his Highness has
to the appointment of his relative Lachman D
Reforms that are needful can be carried out
out prejudice to any one if they be required,
if any enmity does really exist, its display
be quite unnecessary when the time comes
making changes. We hope, therefore, that
benefit of the people will be the first considera
and that all personal feelings will be abando
During these curious exhibitions of off
administration, some surprise may be felt at
non-appearance of measures intended for
material advancement of the subjects of

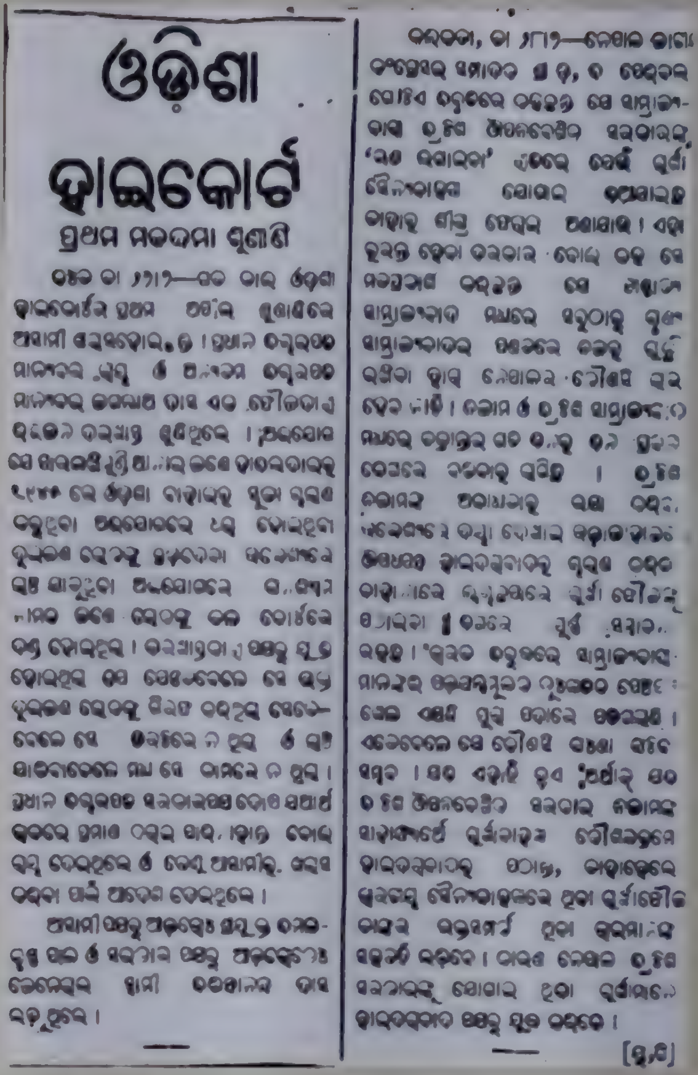
The Statesman, 5th April 1887 regarding Calcutta High Court's judgment on the management of Jagannath Temple

Some of the Newspaper Articles collected in connection with Judicial History Project



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ହାଇକୋର୍ଟ ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନ ଉତ୍ସବ

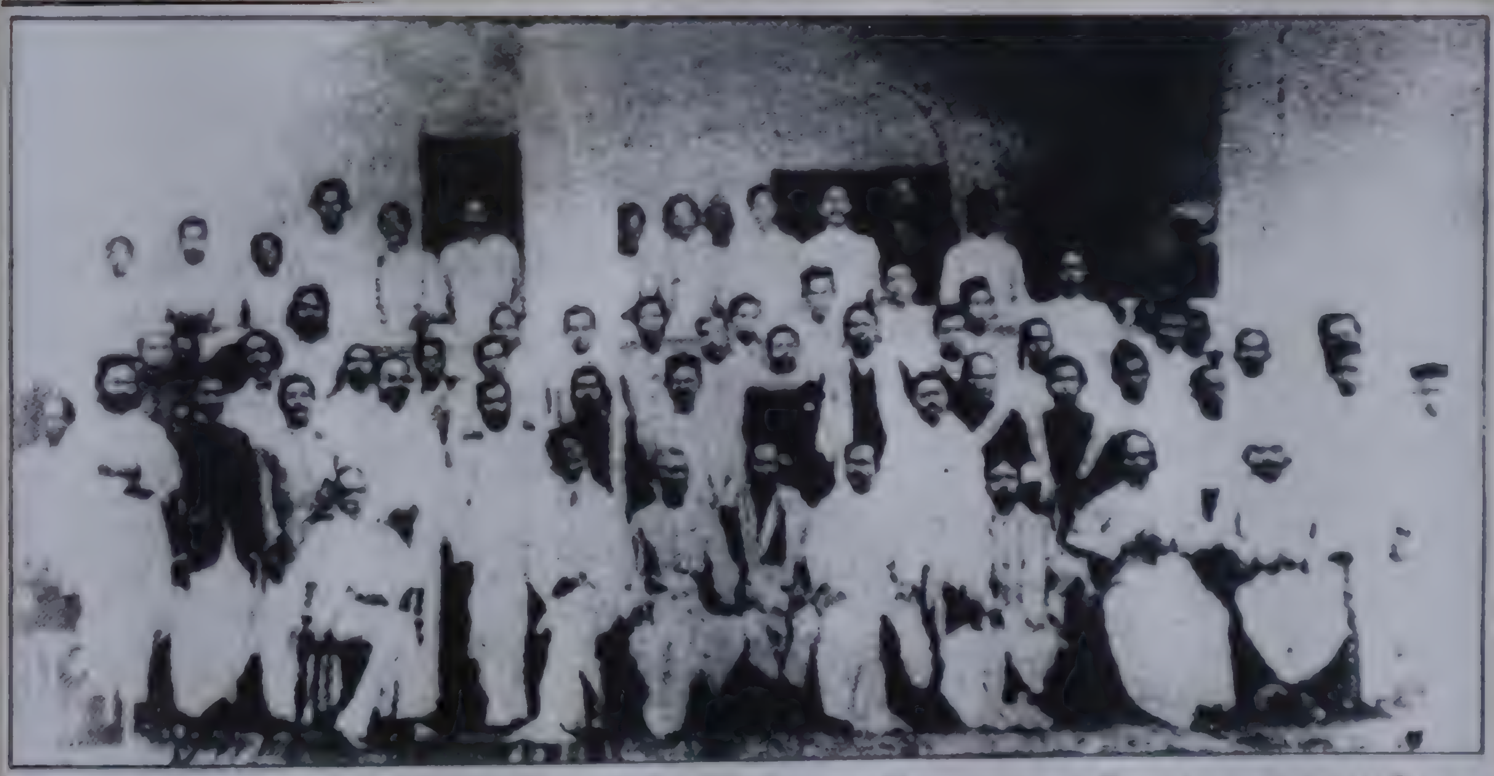
Article dated 26th July 1948 of Samaja Newspaper regarding establishment of High Court of Orissa



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ହାଇକୋର୍ଟ

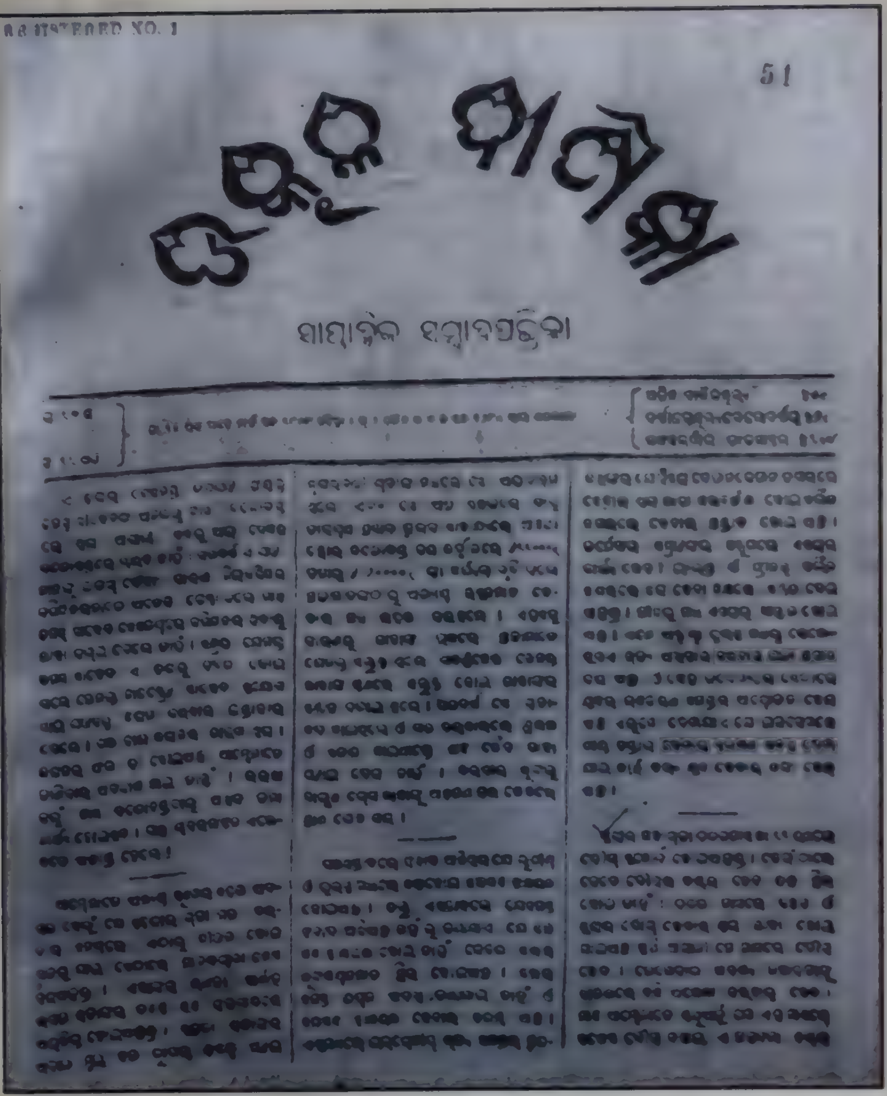
ପ୍ରଥମ ମକଦ୍ଦମା ଶୁଣାଣି

Article dated 29th July 1948 of Samaja Newspaper regarding first hearing in the High Court of Orissa



୧୯୦୩ ମସିହାରେ ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲାର ରମ୍ଭାଠାରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀରେ ପ୍ରଥମଧାଡ଼ିରେ ବସିଛନ୍ତି ଉତ୍କଳ ଗୌରବ ମଧୁସୂଦନ, ବ୍ୟାସକବି ଫକୀରମୋହନ, ପଲ୍ଲୀକବି ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର, ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ।

Rare Photograph of Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das along with Vyasakabi Fakir Mohan Senapati and others in a meeting of Utkal Sammilani in the year of 1903 (Source: Samaja)



REGISTERED NO. 1

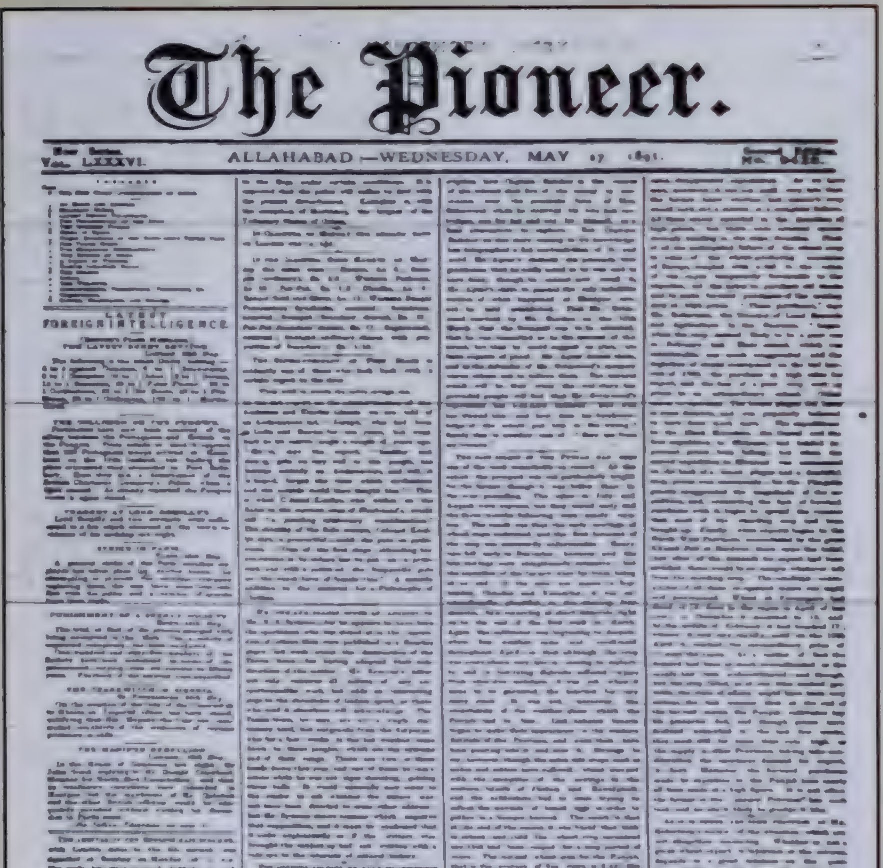
51

ଉତ୍କଳ ଦୀପିକା

ସାପ୍ତାହିକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରିକା

Article dated 16th March 1878 of Utkala Dipika regarding trial conducted against Raja of Puri

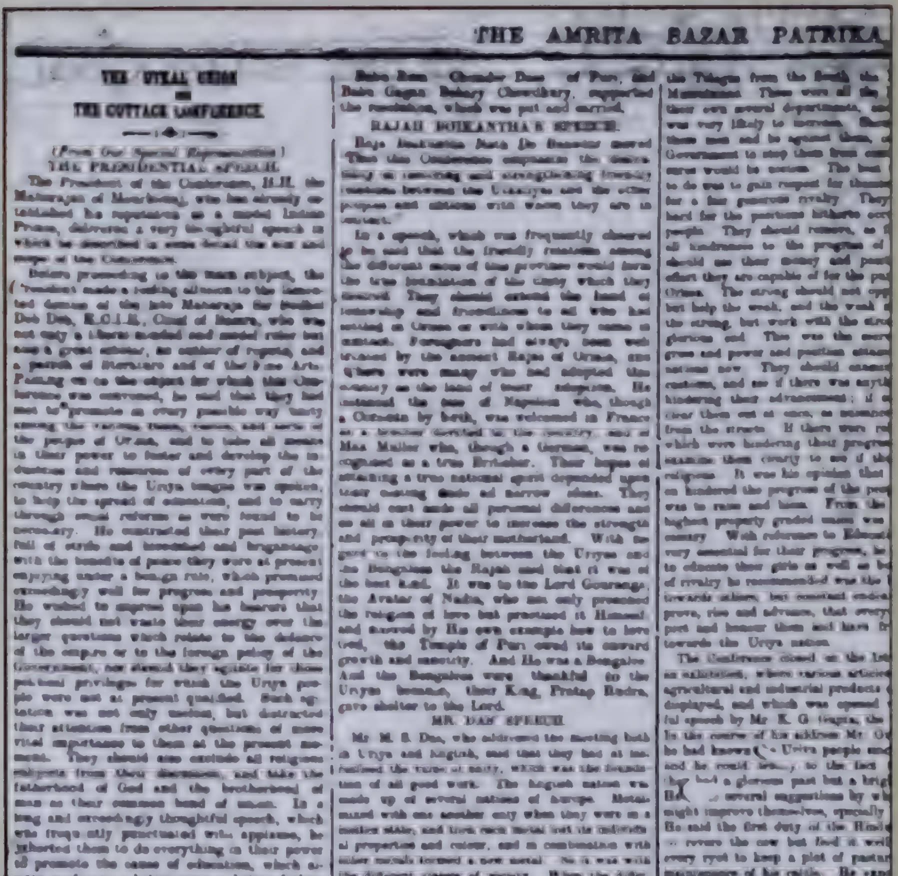
Article dated 16th March 1878 of Utkala Dipika regarding trial conducted against Raja of Puri



The Pioneer.

ALLAHABAD—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17 1891.

Article dated 17th May 1891 of The Pioneer
Source: Asiatic Society, Kolkata



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

THE UTKAL UNION
AND
THE CUTTACK CONFERENCE

(From Our Special Representative.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

RAJAH BOIKANTHA'S SPEECH.

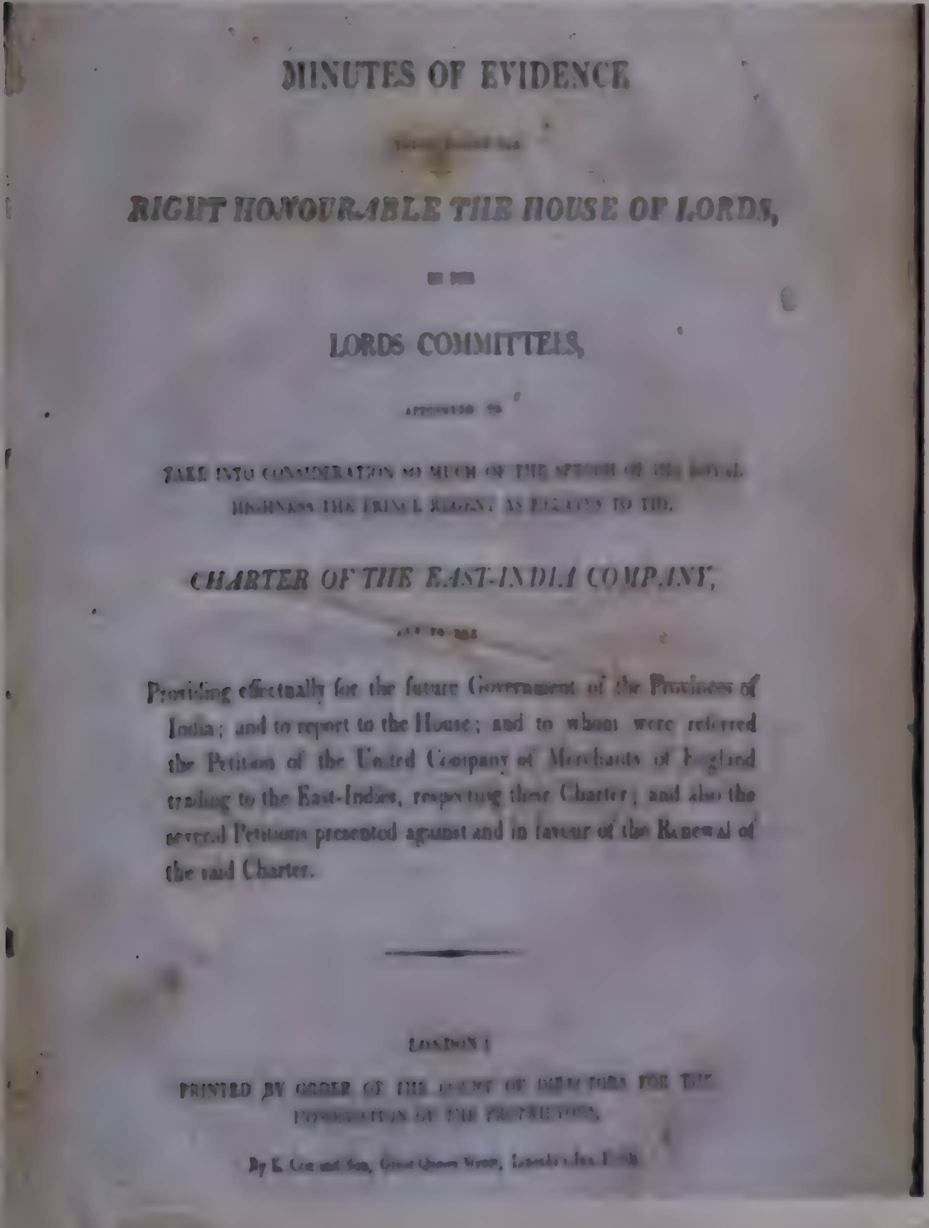
MR. DAS' SPEECH.

Article regarding Utkala Sammilani (Utkal Union) in The Amrita Bazar Patrika
Source: Asiatic Society, Kolkata

Besides, on his direction Dr. Bijoy Mohapatra, Ms. Tanuja Meghamala, Ms. Pragyan Pramita Nayak and Mr. Rahul Vikram Pathy have also visited Odisha State Museum and Biswanath Pandit Library where they have selected materials about ancient legal system both from books, manuscripts and palm-leaf manuscripts.

It has also been decided in the RRDC committee that the entire project of compilation of history may be divided into two volumes: Volume I-Ancient & Medieval period and Volume II-Modern period. An editorial board consisting of Dr. Nivedita Mohanty, Dr. Umakanta Mishra and Dr. Susmita Rani Sashini will edit these two volumes. Vol 1 for which the work of collections of materials is in progress is expected to be released in July 2023.

Further, as a part of collecting more credible materials for museum and judicial history project, the Chief Justice desired to explore the possibility of collecting materials from British Library, London, the largest repository of primary source materials on India. As per his advice an online meeting was held with the library representatives on 11 January 2023 under his chairmanship attended by other members of RRDC committee, Registrar General, Registrar(Records)and Director cum OSD, Centre for Judicial Archives. The British Library apprised that many of their digitized records are available in National Archives and British India Association, Kolkata from where we can consult them. In pursuance of this online meeting they have provided a link to their collections from where the list of many judicial records have been downloaded which are expected to provide some inputs to our project. Further prior to this meeting the Director cum OSD on a special request to British Library, was also provided one month online access to the records of East India Company which were not downloadable. He however could select some pages of useful records whose screen shots have been retained.



MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

[illegible]

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

[illegible]

LORDS COMMITTEES,

[illegible]

TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION SO MUCH OF THE SPEECH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT AS RELATES TO THE

CHARTER OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

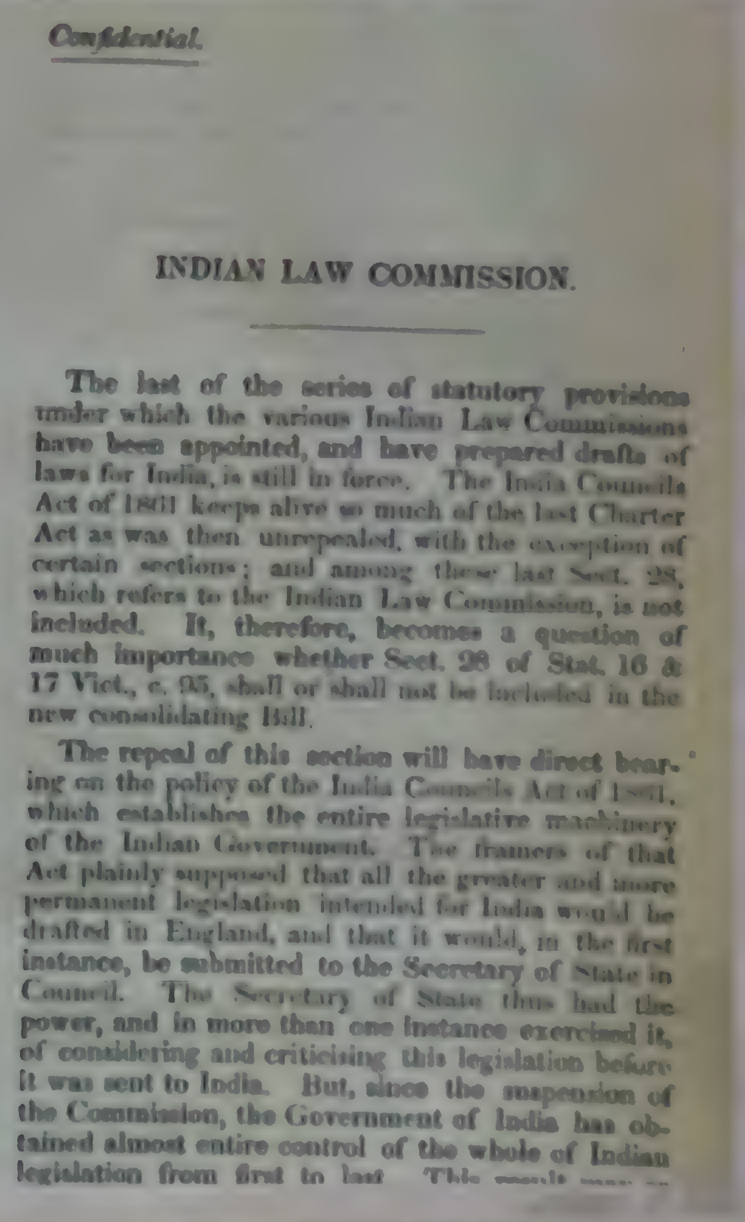
[illegible]

Providing effectually for the future Government of the Provinces of India; and to report to the House; and to whom were referred the Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, respecting their Charter; and also the several Petitions presented against and in favour of the Renewal of the said Charter.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

By E. Cox and Son, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

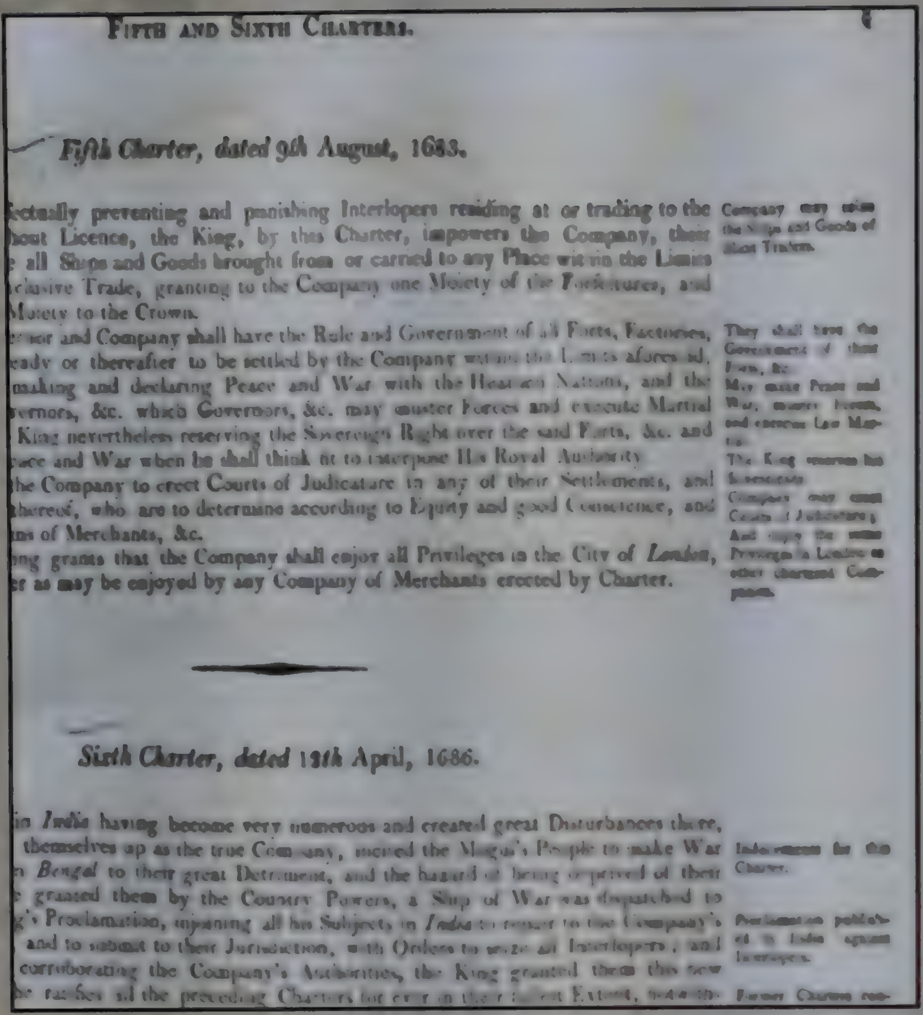


Confidential.

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

The last of the series of statutory provisions under which the various Indian Law Commissions have been appointed, and have prepared drafts of laws for India, is still in force. The India Councils Act of 1861 keeps alive so much of the last Charter Act as was then unrepealed, with the exception of certain sections; and among these last Sect. 28, which refers to the Indian Law Commission, is not included. It, therefore, becomes a question of much importance whether Sect. 28 of Stat. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95, shall or shall not be included in the new consolidating Bill.

The repeal of this section will have direct bearing on the policy of the India Councils Act of 1861, which establishes the entire legislative machinery of the Indian Government. The framers of that Act plainly supposed that all the greater and more permanent legislation intended for India would be drafted in England, and that it would, in the first instance, be submitted to the Secretary of State in Council. The Secretary of State thus had the power, and in more than one instance exercised it, of considering and criticising this legislation before it was sent to India. But, since the suspension of the Commission, the Government of India has obtained almost entire control of the whole of Indian legislation from first to last.



FIFTH AND SIXTH CHARTERS.

Fifth Charter, dated 9th August, 1683.

fectually preventing and punishing Interlopers residing at or trading to the hout Licence, the King, by this Charter, impowers the Company, their e all Ships and Goods brought from or carried to any Place within the Limits clusive Trade, granting to the Company one Moiety of the Forfeitures, and Moiety to the Crown.

Company may seize the Ships and Goods of illicit Traders.

rnor and Company shall have the Rule and Government of all Forts, Factories, eady or thereafter to be settled by the Company within the Limits aforesaid, making and declaring Peace and War with the Heathen Nations, and the vernors, &c. which Governors, &c. may muster Forces and execute Martial King nevertheless reserving the Sovereign Right over the said Forts, &c. and eace and War when he shall think fit to interpose His Royal Authority.

They shall have the Government of their Forts, &c.
May make Peace and War, muster Forces, and exercise Law Martial.
The King reserves his Sovereignty.

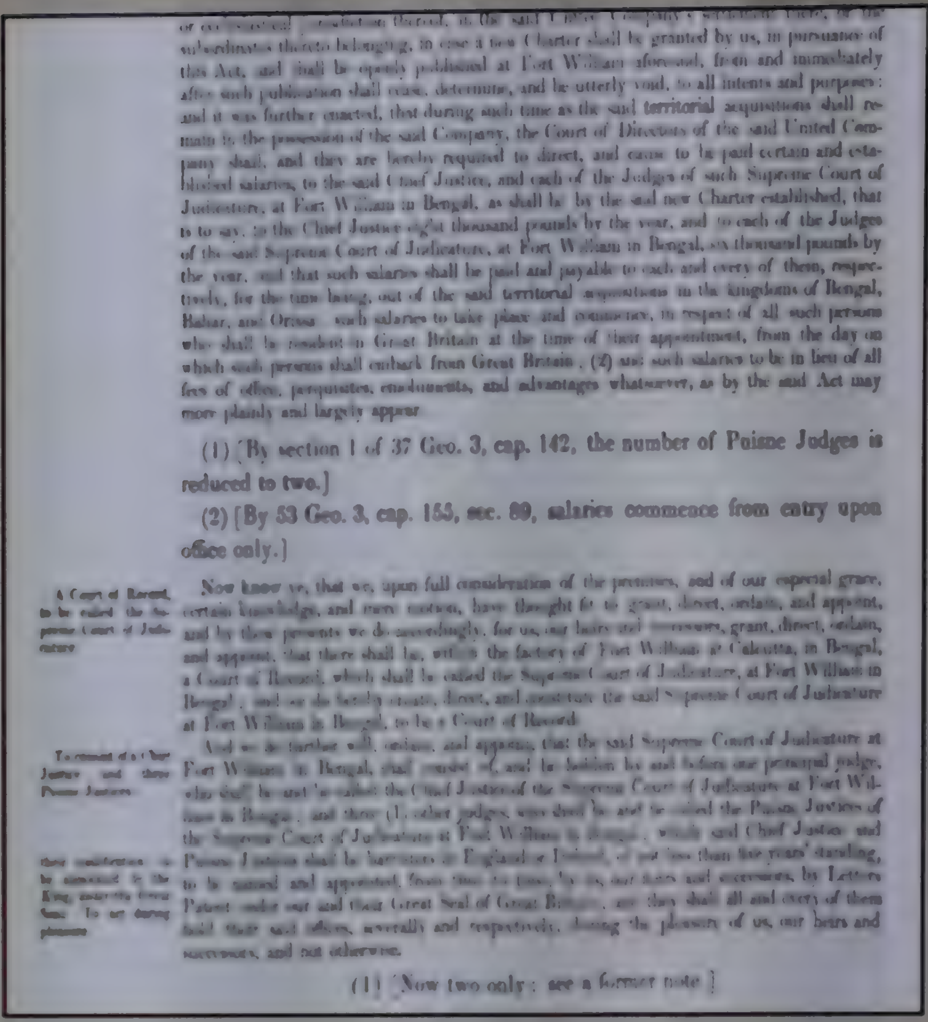
he Company to erect Courts of Judicature in any of their Settlements, and thereof, who are to determine according to Equity and good Conscience, and ms of Merchants, &c.
ing grants that the Company shall enjoy all Privileges in the City of *London*, as may be enjoyed by any Company of Merchants erected by Charter.

Company may erect Courts of Judicature; And enjoy the same Privileges in London as other chartered Companies.

Sixth Charter, dated 12th April, 1686.

in *India* having become very numerous and created great Disturbances there, themselves up as the true Company, incited the Mogul's People to make War n *Bengal* to their great Detriment, and the hazard of being deprived of their granted them by the Country Powers, a Ship of War was dispatched to g's Proclamation, enjoining all his Subjects in *India* to repair to the Company's and to submit to their Jurisdiction, with Orders to seize all Interlopers; and corroborating the Company's Authorities, the King granted them this new e ratifies all the preceding Charters for ever in their fullest Extent, notwith-

Inducements for this Charter.
Proclamation published in India against Interlopers.
Former Charters con-



subordinates thereto belonging, in case a new Charter shall be granted by us, in pursuance of this Act, and shall be openly published at Fort William aforesaid, from and immediately after such publication shall cease, determine, and be utterly void, to all intents and purposes: and it was further enacted, that during such time as the said territorial acquisitions shall remain in the possession of the said Company, the Court of Directors of the said United Company shall, and they are hereby required to direct, and cause to be paid certain and established salaries, to the said Chief Justice, and each of the Judges of such Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, as shall be by the said new Charter established, that is to say, to the Chief Justice eight thousand pounds by the year, and to each of the Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, six thousand pounds by the year, and that such salaries shall be paid and payable to each and every of them, respectively, for the time being, out of the said territorial acquisitions in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa: such salaries to take place and commence, in respect of all such persons who shall be resident in Great Britain at the time of their appointment, from the day on which such persons shall embark from Great Britain; (2) and such salaries to be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, and advantages whatsoever, as by the said Act may more plainly and largely appear.

(1) [By section 1 of 37 Geo. 3, cap. 142, the number of Puisne Judges is reduced to two.]

(2) [By 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, sec. 89, salaries commence from entry upon office only.]

A Court of Record, to be called the Supreme Court of Judicature.

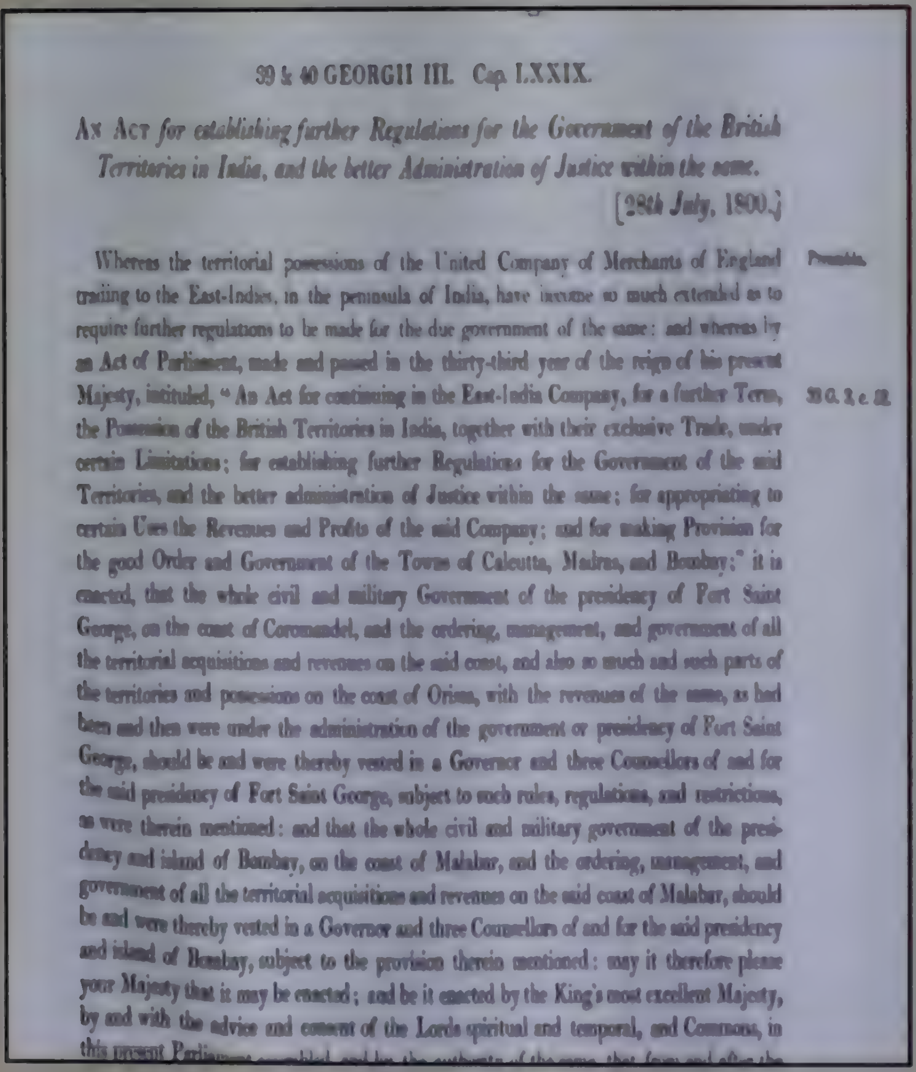
Now know ye, that we, upon full consideration of the premises, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, and by these presents we do accordingly, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, that there shall be, within the factory of Fort William at Calcutta, in Bengal, a Court of Record, which shall be called the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal; and we do hereby create, direct, and constitute the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Court of Record.

To consist of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Justices.

their qualification; to be nominated by the King, under the Great Seal. To act during pleasure.

And we do further will, ordain, and appoint, that the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall consist of, and be holden by and before one principal judge, who shall be and be called the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and three (1) other judges, who shall be and be called the Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; which said Chief Justice and Puisne Justices shall be barristers in England or Ireland, of not less than five years' standing, to be named and appointed, from time to time, by us, our heirs and successors, by Letters Patent under our and their Great Seal of Great Britain, and they shall all and every of them hold their said offices, severally and respectively, during the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors, and not otherwise.

(1) [Now two only: see a former note.]



39 & 40 GEORGII III. Cap. LXXIX.

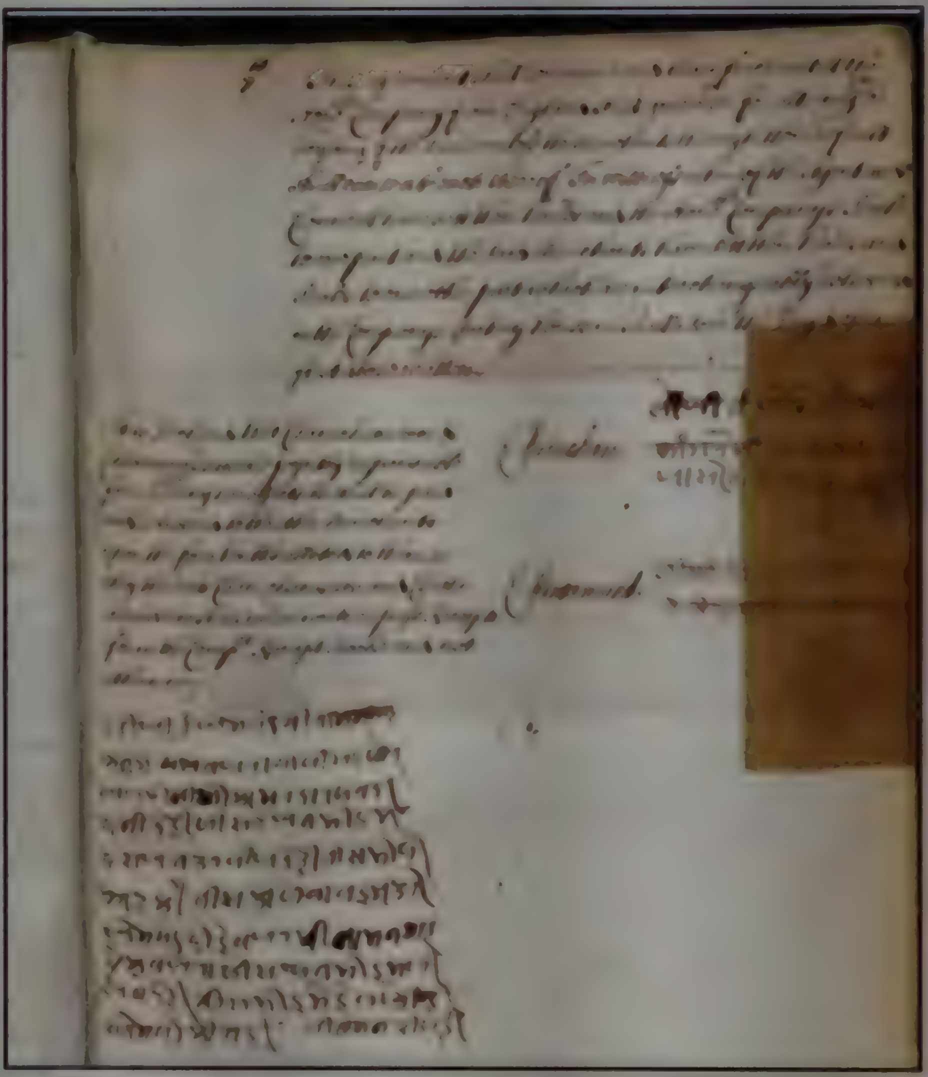
AN ACT *for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same.*

[28th July, 1800.]

Preamble.

Whereas the territorial possessions of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, in the peninsula of India, have become so much extended as to require further regulations to be made for the due government of the same: and whereas by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for continuing in the East-India Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain Limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain Uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making Provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay;" it is enacted, that the whole civil and military Government of the presidency of Fort Saint George, on the coast of Coromandel, and the ordering, management, and government of all the territorial acquisitions and revenues on the said coast, and also so much and such parts of the territories and possessions on the coast of Orissa, with the revenues of the same, as had been and then were under the administration of the government or presidency of Fort Saint George, should be and were thereby vested in a Governor and three Counsellors of and for the said presidency of Fort Saint George, subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions, as were therein mentioned: and that the whole civil and military government of the presidency and island of Bombay, on the coast of Malabar, and the ordering, management, and government of all the territorial acquisitions and revenues on the said coast of Malabar, should be and were thereby vested in a Governor and three Counsellors of and for the said presidency and island of Bombay, subject to the provision therein mentioned: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in

33 G. 3, c. 52.



Some of the documents including Regulations, Letters, Committees of East India Company collected from British Library.

Apart from above, the Centre inter alia has also taken up the step to set up a library by collecting publications mainly from National Archives of India and Odisha State Archives which may be used as reference in their professional efforts and activities. With the efforts of Dr Bijoy Chandra Mohapatra, Consultant, Law a bibliography concerning the History project is also being compiled.

Further, a judicial conference of national level will also be organized in the month of July 2023 as a supplement to the activities of judicial history project where interaction, deliberation and panel discussion by the scholars will provide further impetus to the project.

The journey of Centre for Judicial Archives which started on 1 May 2022 with acquisition of about 15, 000 fragile records of High Court of Orissa, has traversed a considerable distance by rapid progress of acquisition in a short span of time. By displaying these court records in public domain, the Centre has already allowed access to the scholars for the first time in the history of judiciary in India. With the setting up of its own dedicated building which is expected to be completed in fifteen months its activities are expected to increase many folded making it an institution of excellence.

Momentous Event of the Centre for Judicial Archives for the year 2022-23

CENTRE FOR JUDICIAL ARCHIVES
&
HIGH COURT EMPLOYEES' RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX
FOUNDATION STONE LAYING CEREMONY
SHRI JUSTICE VINEET SARAN
CENTRE FOR JUDICIAL ARCHIVES

> "I thank the Odisha High Court for this unique initiative. I sincerely appreciate the efforts of Hon'ble Chief Justice Dr S. Muralidhar and the team in realization of this unique project."
>
> Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha

28th January 2023 - The foundation stones of Centre for Judicial Archives laid by Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha and Hon'ble Shri Justice Vineet Saran, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India in the presence of Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar, Chief Justice, High Court of Orissa and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Orissa on 28th January, 2023.

Noteworthy Remarks of Historians

I feel happy and privileged to have been associated with the Centre for Judicial Archives of Odisha that has successfully completed one year this month. The Centre has already painstakingly collected an impressive number of valuable legal documents from the early 19th century and promises to collect many more, as it has a meticulous plan in place. Going forward, the History of Odisha would, no doubt, gain new and significant perspectives through the judicial aspects of people, place and time gone by. Overall, it promises to fulfill a long-felt need in Odishan historiography.

I compliment the High Court of Orissa, in particular its Hon'ble Chief Justice, a visionary leader, Dr. S. Muralidhar, for initiating and actively guiding the commendable project.

I wish the Centre all success.

(Dr. Nivedita Mohanty)
Historian

Noteworthy Remarks of Historians

Memorialising the multiple pasts of human histories entails critical mapping of memories, especially ones that signpost concepts, ideas, practices and moments of human interventions. Archives indeed offer enriching sites to engage with those profound moments of human pasts. Judicial Archives in particular our trajectories of discourse, norms and practices pertaining to the conceptual domains of law, justice and liberty.

The interventionist move by Hon'ble Chief Justice of Odisha, Dr. S. Muralidhar to envision a Centre for Judicial Archives and a Museum of Justice to tellingly reify the legal pasts of Odisha is truly historic. In fact, the under-explored corpus of documentary representations relating to law, justice and liberty as would be excavated from these sites dating back to our colonial pasts (and even beyond!), shall certainly enrich our ways of perceiving the region, the nation and the body politic and their worlds of legal discourses in the context of South Asia.

It is aptly a moment of profound personal rejoice to join the celebratory moment of the first anniversary of the Centre for Judicial Archives as it unfolds promises and opportunities of re-engaging with our pasts, truth and human freedom.

I wish the celebration a resounding success.

Dr. C.P. Nanda
Professor

School of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences & Dean - Administration

Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University under the Ministry of Railways, Government of India),
National Academy of Indian Railways Campus, Lalbaug, Vadodara, Gujarat 390004

Acknowledgement

RRDC Committee

Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar

Chief Justice, High Court of Orissa

Shri Justice Debabrata Dash

Dr Justice Sanjeeb Kumar Panigrahi

Shri Justice Mruganka Sekhar Sahoo

Shri Justice Sashikanta Mishra

Shri Justice Biraja Prasanna Satapathy

Shri Justice Sanjay Kumar Mishra

Centre for Judicial Archives, High Court of Orissa

Dr. Lalatendu Das Mohapatra
Director cum OSD, Centre for Judicial Archives

Dr. Bijoy Chandra Mohapatra
Law Consultant

Prof. Basanta Kumar Mallick
History Consultant

Tanuja Meghamala
Law Researcher (Law)

Rahul Vikram Pathy
Law Researcher (Law)

Pragyan Pramita Nayak
Law Researcher (History)

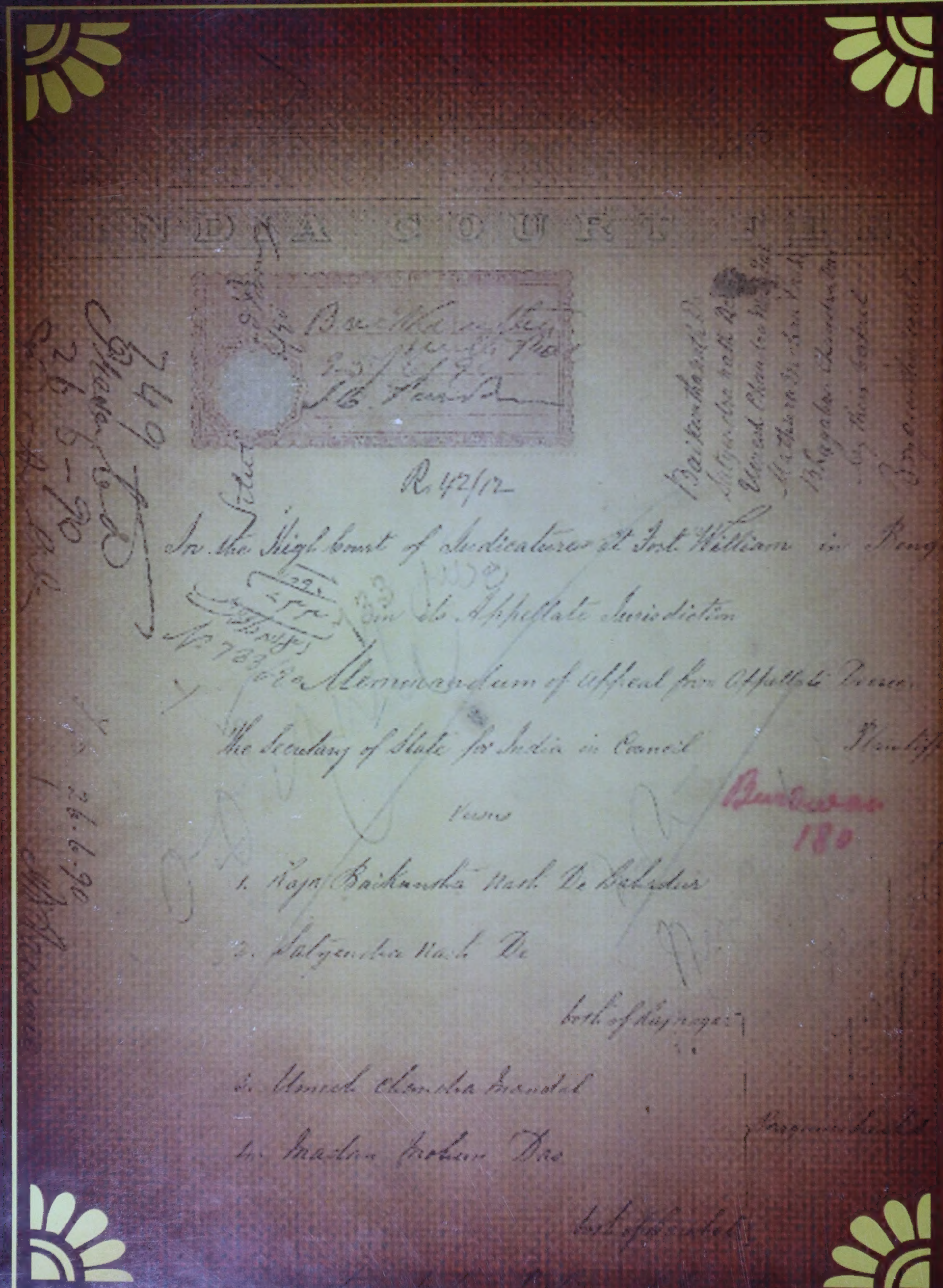
Bijoy Gopal Behera
Superintendent

Shivendra Mohapatra
Assistant Section Officer & P.A. to Director-cum-OSD

Subrat Behera
Assistant Section Officer

Shakti Prasad Mohanty
Assistant Section Officer

Conservation Team
INTACH



INDIA COURT FEE

749

26-6-90

R. 42/12

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Beng

In its Appellate Jurisdiction

Memorandum of Appeal from Appellate Decree

The Secretary of State for India in Council Plaintiff

versus

1. Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur
2. Satyendra Nath De

both of Rajnagar

3. Umesh Chandra Mandal
4. Madan Mohan Das

both of [illegible]

Burdwan
180